BELL'S EDITION.

The POETS of GREAT BRITAIN COMPLETE FROM CHAUCER to CHURCHILL.

695

CHAUCER VOLUME XIV.

Pilgrimage to Canterbury.

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...ndon Printed for John Bell British Library May 29th. 1783.

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Serfojee Rajah

THE

POETICAL WORKS

OF

GEOFF. CHAUCER.

IN FOURTEEN VOLUMES.

THE MISCELLANEOUS PIECES

From *Urry's* Edition 1721;

THE CANTERBURY TALES

From *Tyrwhitt's* Edition 1775.

THE MAHARAJA SERFOGI'S SARASWATI MAHAL
695

Grete well CHAUCER whan ye mete----
Of dittees and of ſonges glade,
The which he---made,
The londe fulfilled is over all. GOWER.

My maiſter CHAUCER---chiefe poete of Bretayne----
Whom all this londe ſchulde of ryght preferre,
Sith of our langage he was the lode-ſterre----
That made firſt to dyſtylle and rayne
The gold dewe dropys of ſpeche and eloquence
Into our tunge thrugh his excellence. LYDGATE.

The honour of Engliſh tong is dede----
My mayſter CHAUCER, floure of eloquence,
Mirrour of fructuous entendement,
Univerſel fadir in ſcience----
This londis verray treſour and richeſſe----
The firſte fynder of our fayre langage. OCCLEVE.

Venerabill CHAUCER, principall poete but pere,
Hevinly trumpet, orlege and regulere,
In eloquence balme, condict and diall,
Mylky fountane, clere ſtrand, and rois riall,
Of freſche endite throw Albioun iland braid. DOUGLAS.

O reverend CHAUCER! roſe of rethouris all,
As in oure toung flour imperial
That raiſe in Brittane evir, quha reidis right
Thou beiris of Makers the triumphs royall,
The freſche enamilt termes celeſtiall:
This mater couth haif illuminit full bricht,
Was thou nocht, of our Inglis all the light,
Surmounting every toung terreſtriall
As far as May's morrow dois midnight. DUNBAR.

VOL. XIV.

EDINBURG:

AT THE Apollo Preſs, BY THE MARTINS.

Anno 1782.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF GEOFFREY CHAUCER.

VOL. XIV.

CONTAINING

A GLOSSARY,

&c. &c. &c.

But natheles certain
I can right now no thrifty Tale fain,
But CHAUCER, (though he can but lewedly
On metres and on riming craftily)
Hath fayd hem in fwiche Englifh as he can
Of olde time, as knoweth many a man;
And if he have not fayd hem, leve brother,
In o book, he hath fayd hem in another----
Who fo that wol his large Volume feke. TALES, *ver.* 4465.

Dan CHAUCER, well of Englifh undefil'd,
On Fame's eternal bead-roll worthy to be fil'd----
Old Dan Geffrey, in whofe gentle fpright
The pure well-head of poetry did dwell----
He whilft he lived was the foveraigne head
Of fhepherds all------- SPENSER.

Old CHAUCER, like the morning ftar,
To us difcovers day from far;
His light thofe mifts and clouds diffolv'd
Which our dark nation long involv'd;
But he defcending to the fhades
Darknefs again the age invades. DENHAM.

CHAUCER, him who firft with harmony inform'd
The language of our fathers---His legends blithe
He fang of love or knighthood, or the wiles
Of homely life, thro' each eftate and age
The fafhions and the follies of the world
With cunning hand portraying-----
Him who in times------
Dark and untaught began with charming verfe
To tame the rudenefs of his native land. AKENSIDE.

EDINBURG:
AT THE Apollo Prefs, BY THE MARTINS.
Anno 1782.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The following Gloſſary is intended to facilitate the reading of Chaucer, by explaining in our preſent language ſuch of his words and phraſes as are now become difficult to be underſtood either from a total diſuſe or from any ſmaller alterations of orthography or inflection. Many of theſe words and phraſes having been already explained in the Notes of this edition, it has been thought ſufficient in that caſe to refer the reader to thoſe Notes. For the reſt, it is hoped that this Work may be of uſe in removing ſome of the moſt material difficulties which occur not only in The Canterbury Tales, but alſo in the other *genuine* * compoſitions of Chaucer, as far as the preſent ſtate of their text makes it ſafe to attempt any explanation of them.

It would be injuſtice to the learned author of the Gloſſary to Mr. Urry's edition † not to acknowledge that I have built upon his foundations, and often with his materials: in particular, I have followed and have endeavoured to improve upon his example, by conſtantly citing one or more places in which the word or phraſe explained is to be found ‡. Where the places cited by him were appoſite and ſatisfactory I have generally ſpared myſelf the trouble of hunting for others, with

* At the end of this Advertiſement I ſhall add a ſhort account of what I conceive to be *the genuine Works of Chaucer*, and of thoſe which have been either falſely aſcribed to him or improperly intermixed with his in the editions: thoſe under the two latter deſcriptions may be of uſe to illuſtrate the Works of Chaucer, but ſhould not be confounded with them.

† Mr. Timothy Thomas. See *App. to the Preface*, (*A.*) n. (*n.*)

‡ The expediency of this practice is obvious; it enables the reader to apprehend more clearly the interpretation of the gloſſariſt when right, and it affords him an opportunity of correcting thoſe miſtakes to which we are all ſo exceedingly liable.

this caution however, that I have not made ufe of any one of his references without having firft verified it by actual infpection, a caution which every compiler ought to take in all cafes, and which in the prefent cafe was indifpenfably neceffary on account of the numerous and grofs errours in the text of that edition * to which Mr. Thomas' gloffary was adapted.

For the further prevention of uncertainty and confufion care has been taken to mark the part of fpeech to which each word belongs, and to diftribute all homonymous words into feparate articles †. The numbers, cafes, modes, times, and other inflections of the declinable parts of fpeech, are alfo marked, whenever they are expreffed in a manner differing from modern ufage.

Etymology is fo clearly not a neceffary branch of the duty of a gloffarift, that I truft I fhall be eafily excufed for not having troubled the reader with longer or more frequent digreffions of that fort: in general I have thought it fufficient to mark fhortly the original language from which each word is probably to be derived, according to the hypothefis which has been more fully explained in the *Effay, &c. part the fecond*, that the Norman-Saxon dialect, in which Chaucer

* See *App. to the Preface, (A.)* vol. i. p. 81.

† The neglect of this precaution and of that juft mentioned has made Mr. Hearne's gloffaries to Robert of Gloucefter and Robert of Brunne of very little ufe. Who would place any confidence in fuch interpretations as the following?—*R. G.* **Ar,** *as, after, before, ere, till.* **Bet,** *better, bid, bad, defired, prayed, be, are.*—*P. L.* **Ame,** *aim, efteem, love, defire, reckon'd, aim'd, fathom, tell.* **Bidene,** *biting, abiding, tarrying, bidding, praying, bidden, being bidden, being defired, continually, commanded, judged, adjudged, readily.*

wrote, was almoſt entirely compoſed of words derived from the Saxon and French languages *.

As every author muſt be allowed to be the beſt expoſitor of his own meaning, I have always endeavoured to eſtabliſh the true import of any doubtful word or phraſe by the uſage of Chaucer himſelf in ſome other ſimilar paſſage; where it has been neceſſary to call in foreign aſſiſtance recourſe has been chiefly had to ſuch authors as wrote before him, or at leaſt were contemporary with him in ſome part of his life †.

* A few words are marked as having been taken immediately from the Latin language; the number has increaſed very conſiderably ſince the time of Chaucer. It is obſervable that the verbs of this ſort are generally formed from the participle paſt, whereas thoſe which have come to us through France are as generally formed from the infinitive mode.——In referring words to the other two great claſſes a preciſe accuracy has not been attempted. The ſmall remains of the genuine Anglo-Saxon language which our lexicographers have been able to collect do not furniſh authorities for a multitude of words, which however may be fairly derived from that ſource, becauſe they are to be found with little variation in the other collateral languages deſcended from the Gothick; the term *Saxon* therefore is here uſed with ſuch a latitude as to include the Gothick and all its branches. At the ſame time as the Francick part of the French language had a common original with the Anglo-Saxon, it happens that ſome words may be denominated either French or Saxon with almoſt equal probability. In all ſuch caſes the final judgment is left to thoſe who have leiſure and inclination (according to our Author's phraſe, ver. 15246,) *to boult* the matter *to the bren.*

† Some of theſe authors have been pointed out in the *Eſſay, &c.* § 8. n. 24.; of the others the moſt conſiderable are the author of The Viſions of Pierce Ploughman, Gower, Occleve, and Lydgate.—In the *Eſſay, &c.* n. 57. a circumſtance is mentioned which ſhews that The Viſions of Pierce Ploughman were written after 1350; I have ſince taken notice of a paſſage which

The proper names of perſons and places as they occur in Chaucer are often either ſo obſcure in themſelves or ſo diſguiſed by a vitious orthography that they ſtand in as much need of an interpreter as the moſt obſolete appellative: ſome other proper names, particularly of authors quoted, though ſufficiently known and clear, have been inſerted in this Gloſſary, in order to make it in that reſpect anſwer the purpoſes of an index.

As there are ſeveral paſſages of which after all my reſearches I am unable to give any probable explanation, I ſhall follow the laudable example of the learned editor of Ancient Scottiſh Poems, from the mſ. of George Bannatyne, Edin. 1770, by ſubjoining a liſt of ſuch words and phraſes as I profeſs not to underſtand; I only wiſh the reader may not find occaſion to think that I ought to have made a conſiderable addition to the number.

I will juſt add, for the ſake of thoſe who may be diſpoſed to make uſe of this Gloſſary in reading the Works of Chaucer not contained in this edition, that it will be found to be almoſt equally well adapted to every edition of thoſe Works except Mr. Urry's: Mr. Urry's edition ſhould never be opened by any one for the purpoſe of reading Chaucer. T. TYRWHITT.

will prove, I think, that they were written after 1362. The great ſtorm of wind alluded to in fol. 20, b. l. 14.;

And the ſouthweſterne winde on Satterdaie at even, &c.

is probably the ſtorm recorded by Thorn, *inter X Script.* c. 2122, *Walſingham*, p. 178, and moſt particularly by the continuator of Adam Murimuth, p. 115—" A. D. 1362—15 die Januarii, " *circa horam veſperarum*, ventus vehemens *notus Auſtralis* " *Africus* tantâ rabie erupit," &c.—The 15th of January in the year 1362. N. S. was a Saturday.

An Account of the Works of Chaucer to which this Glossary is adapted, and of those other pieces which have been improperly intermixed with his in the editions.

Of *The Canterbury Tales*, the greatest work of Chaucer, it is needless to repeat what has been said in different parts of this edition, particularly in the *App. to the Preface*, (*A.*) and in the *Introductory Discourse*, vol. I. One of the earliest of his other Works was probably,

I. *The Romaunt of the Rose.* He speaks of it himself in L. W. 329 and 441.; it is professedly a translation of the French *Roman de la Rose*, and many gross blunders in the printed text may be corrected by comparing it with the original. Dr. Hunter was so obliging to lend me a ms. of this poem, (the only one that I have ever heard of) which has occasionally been consulted to good advantage, but it does not supply any of the most material defects of the printed editions.

II. *Troiles and Creseide*, in five books. This poem is also mentioned by our Author in L. W. 332 and 441.; it is for the most part a translation of the Filostrato of Boccace, but with many variations, and such large additions, that it contains above 2700 lines more than its original. See the *Essay, &c.* n. 62.—There are several mss. of this poem in the Bodleian library and in the Museum which have been occasionally consulted.

III. *The Court of Love* was first printed among the additions made to Chaucer's Works by John Stowe in the edition of 1561. One might reasonably have expected to find it mentioned in L. W. *loc. cit.* but notwithstanding the want of that testimony in its favour I am induced by the internal evidence to consider it as one of Chaucer's genuine productions. I have never heard of any ms. of this poem.

IV. *The Complaint of Pitee.* So this poem is entitled

in mſ. *Harl.* 78.; it is extant alſo in mſ. *Bodl. Fairf.* 16. The ſubject is alluded to in The Court of Love, ver. 700, *ſeq.*

V. *Of Quene Annelida and falſe Arcite*, with *The Complaint of Annelida.* The ſtory of this poem is ſaid, in ver. 10, to have been originally in Latin, and in ver. 21 Chaucer names the authors whom he profeſſes to follow;

Firſt folwe I Stace, and after him Corinne.

As the opening only is taken from Statius, [l. iv. ver. 519,] we muſt ſuppoſe that Corinne furniſhed the remainder; but who Corinne was is not eaſy to gueſs. —One can hardly ſuppoſe that Chaucer had met with that poem of the ancient Corinna, the contemporary of Pindar, which was entitled Ἑπτα ἐπι Θηβαις, [*Fragm. ex Apollonio Dyſcolo, ap. Maittair. de Dialect.* p. 429, l. 4,] nor do I know that any fictitious work upon the war of Thebes has ever been ſet forth under her name. She is mentioned by Propertius, [II. el. iii. v. 21,] and by Statius, [*Sylv.* V. *carm.* iii. v. 158,] but neither of them takes notice of her having written on the affairs of Thebes.——It ſhould be obſerved that the Arcite, whoſe infidelity is here complained of is quite a different perſon from the Arcite of The Knightes Tale; from which circumſtance we may perhaps be allowed to infer that this poem was written before Chaucer had met with The Theſeida.—It is extant in mſſ. *Harl.* 372, and *Bodl. Fairf.* 16.

VI. *The Aſſemblee of Foules* is mentioned by Chaucer himſelf in L. W. 419, under the title of *The Parlement of Foules*. In mſ. *Bodl. Fairf.* 16, it is entitled *The Parlement of Briddes.*—The opening of this poem is built upon the *Somnum Scipionis* of Cicero, as it appears at the head of Macrobius' Commentary. The deſcrip-

tion of a garden and temple, from ver. 183 to ver. 287, is almoſt entirely taken from Boccace's deſcription of the temple of Venus in the 7th book of The Theſeida. See the n. on ver. 1920. I have found no reaſon to retract the ſuſpicion there intimated as to the date of this poem, nor can I confirm it by any external evidence.

VII. *The Complaint of the Black Knight*, in mſſ. *Bodl. Fairf.* 16, and *Bodl.* 638, is entitled *Complaint of a Lover's Life*. I do not wiſh much confidence to be given to the conjecture in *App. to the Pref.* (*C.*) n. (*e*) that this poem relates to John of Gaunt.

VIII. *Chaucer's A, B, C*, was firſt printed in Mr. Speght's ſecond edit. in 1602. It is ſaid in the title to have been compoſed at the requeſt of the Ducheſſe Blanche; if that be true it ought to be placed before

IX. *The Booke of the Ducheſſe*, which Chaucer himſelf has mentioned by the title of *The Deth of Blaunche the Ducheſſe*, L. W. 418. See an account of this poem in the n. on ver. 4467.

X. *The Houſe of Fame* is mentioned by Chaucer himſelf in L. W. 417.: it was probably written while he was Comptroller of the Cuſtom of Wools, and conſequently not earlier than 1374. See the paſſage from b. ii. quoted in the *App. to the Pref.* (*C.*) n. (*e.*) It is extant in mſſ. *Bodl. Fairf.* 16, and *Bodl.* 638.

XI. *Chaucer's Dreme* was firſt printed in Mr. Speght's edit. of his Works in 1597. Bayle ſeems to ſpeak of it under the title *De Caſtello Dominarum*, lib. i. The ſuppoſed plan of this poem, prefixed to it by Mr. Speght, is a mere fancy, but there is no ground for doubting the authenticity of the poem itſelf.—When I imagined that a paſſage in this Dreme [ver. 1820—1926,] was probably copied from the lay of Elidus, [*Diſcourſe*, &c. n. 24,] I did not recollect that the incident there related is very ſimilar to one in the Grecian fa-

bulous hiſtory, [See *Hyginus*, *fab.* 136, *de Polyido*,] and therefore might eaſily have come to Chaucer through ſome other channel.

XII. *The Flour and the Lefe* was alſo printed for the firſt time in the edit. of 1597, but I do not think its authenticity ſo clear as that of the preceding poem; the ſubject at leaſt is alluded to by Chaucer in L. W. 188—194.

XIII. *The Legende of Goode Women* is extant in mſſ. *Bodl. Arch. Seld. B.* 24, and *Fairf.* 16. For the time of its compoſition ſee the *Diſcourſe*, &c. n. 3. See alſo the n. on ver. 4481. An additional argument for believing that the number intended was *nineteen* may be drawn from The Court of Love, ver. 108, where, ſpeaking of Alceſte, Chaucer ſays—

To whom obeyed the Ladies gode *ninetene*.

XIV. *The Complaint of Mars and Venus* is ſaid, in the concluſion, to have been tranſlated from the French of Graunſon, probably that Otho de Graunſon who was retained in the military ſervice of Richard II. with an annuity of 200 marks, [*Pat.* 17 *R.* II. p. 1, m. 6, *ap. Rymer*.] Mr. Speght mentions a tradition (if I underſtand him right) that this poem was originally made of the Lady Elizabeth, daughter to John of Gaunt, (whom he calls King of Spaine) and her huſband the Lord John Holland, half-brother to Richard II. I cannot ſee any thing in the poem itſelf that countenances this particular notion, though I have little doubt that it was intended to deſcribe the ſituation of ſome two lovers under a veil of myſtical allegory.—This poem is extant in mſſ. *Bodl. Arch. Seld. B.* 24, and *Fairf.* 16.; in mſ. *Harl.* 7333 it is entitled *The Broche of Thebes as of the Love of Mars and Venus*, which inclines me to believe that it is the poem mentioned by Lydgate, and from him by Bayle, which has of late been ſuppoſed to be loſt. Lydgate's words are—

Of Annelida and of falſe Arcite
He made a Complaynt dolefull and piteous,
And of the broche which that Vulcanus
At Thebes wrought, full divers of nature.

Prol. to Trag. ſign. A ii. b.

From this paſſage Bayle, as I ſuppoſe, deceived by the ambiguous ſenſe of the word *broche*, has attributed to Chaucer a poem *De Vulcani veru*, of Vulcan's ſpit; he ſhould have ſaid *De Vulcani gemmâ*, or *monili*.——It ſeems to have ſignified originally the tongue of a buckle or claſp, and from thence the buckle or claſp itſelf, 3265, 8131. T. v. 1660. But ſee ver. 160.—It probably came by degrees to ſignify any ſort of jewel. *Broche. Juell. Monile. Armilla. Prompt. Parv.* See *Nouche.*—This broche of Thebes, from which the whole poem is here ſuppoſed to have taken its title, is deſcribed at large in the Complaint of Mars, ver. 93—109. The firſt idea of it ſeems to have been derived from what Statius has ſaid of the fatal necklace made by Vulcan for Harmonia, *Theb.* ii. 265—305. Lydgate refers us to Ovide, but I cannot find any thing in him upon the ſubject.

XV. *The Cuckow and the Nightingale*, in mſ. *Fairf.* 16, is entitled *The boke of Cupide god of Love*: it is extant alſo in mſ. *Bodl.* 638, and as far as ver. 235 in *Arch. Seld. B.* 24, and might be much improved and augmented with ſome lines from thoſe mſſ. The ballade of three ſtanzas with an envoye, which ſeems to belong to this poem in the editt. does not appear at all in mſ. *Bodl.* 638.; in mſ. *Fairf.* 16, it is at the end of The booke of the Ducheſſe. I cannot believe that it was written by Chaucer.

Beſide theſe more conſiderable works, it appears from L. W. 422, 430, that our Author had compoſed many *Balades, Roundels, Virelayes*; that he had *made many a Lay and many a Thing*. A few pieces of this ſort

are ſtill extant, but hardly any I think of ſo early a date as the Legende. I will ſet them down here as they ſtand in the editt.

1. *L'envoy de Chaucer à Bukton*, beginning——*My Maiſter Bukton, whan of Chriſt, &c.*——So this little poem is entitled in mſ. *Fairf.* 16. It has always been printed at the end of The booke of the Ducheſſe, with an *&c.* in the firſt line inſtead of the name of *Bukton*; and in Mr Urry's edit. the following moſt unaccountable note is prefixed to it, "This ſeems an envoy to "the Duke of Lancaſter after his loſs of Blanch."—From the reference to The Wife of Bathe, ver. 29, I ſhould ſuppoſe this to have been one of our Author's later compoſitions, and I find that there was a Peter de Buketon, the king's Eſcheator for the county of York in 1397, [*pat.* 20 *R.* II. p. 2, m. 3, *ap. Rymer*,] to whom this poem, from the familiar ſtyle of it, is much more likely to have been addreſſed than to the Duke of Lancaſter.

2. *Balade ſent to King Richard*, beginn. *Sometime the world, &c.*——So this poem is entitled in mſ. *Harl. E.* : it is extant alſo in *Fairf.* 16, and in *Cotton, Otho, A.* xviii.

3. *Balade*, beginning—*Fle fro the preſe, &c.* In mſ. *Cotton, Otho, A.* xviii, this balade is ſaid to have been made by Chaucer *upon his death-bed, lying in his anguiſh*; but of ſuch a circumſtance ſome further proof ſhould be required: it is found without any ſuch a note in mſ. *Arch. Seld. B.* 24, and *Fairf.* 16.

4. *Balade of the village*—beginning, *This wretched worldes, &c.*—It is extant in mſ. *Fairf.* 16, and *Bodl.* 638. In mſ. *Aſhmol.* 59, it is ſaid to have been *tranſlated from the French. Tanner*, in v. *Chaucer*.

5. *L'envoy de Chaucer à Skogan*—beginn. *To brokin ben the ſtatutes, &c.*—So this poem is entitled in mſ. *Fairf.* 16. Among a number of people of all ſorts who

had letters of protection to attend Richard II. upon his expedition to Ireland in 1399 is *Henricus Scogan Armiger*. This jocose expostulation was probably addressed to him by our Author some years before, when Scogan's interest at court may be supposed to have been better than his own.

6. *Chaucer to his emptie purse*,—beginn. *To you, my purse*, &c.—This balade is extant in ms. *Fairf.* 16, and in *Cotton*, *Otho*, *A*. xviii. The envoy appears to be addressed to Henry IV.

7. *Balade*—beginning, *The firste stock*, &c.—These three stanzas have been preserved in *A moral balade by Henry Scogan*, of which some notice will be taken below.

8. *Proverbes by Chaucer*—beginning, *What shal these clothes*, &c.—So this little piece is entitled in ms. *Harl.* 7578.: it evidently contains two distinct proverbs or moral admonitions.

9. *Chaucer's wordes to his Scrivenere*—beginn. *Adam Scrivenere*, &c.—A proof of his attention to the correctness of his writings. See also T. v. 1794, 5.

The Works of Chaucer in prose are,

I. *A translation of Boethius De Consolatione Philosophiæ*, which he has mentioned himself in L. W. ver. 425.

II. *A treatise on the Astrolabe*, addressed to his son Lowis in 1391. It is plain from what is said at the beginning of this treatise that the printed copies do not contain more than two of the five parts of which it was intended to consist.

III. *The Testament of Love* is evidently an imitation of Boethius *De Consolatione Philosophiæ*: it seems to have been begun by our Author after his troubles, in the middle part of the reign of Richard II. and to have been finished about the time that Gower published his *Confessio Amantis*, in the 16th year of that reign; at least

it muſt then have been far advanced, as Gower mentions it by its title, *Conf. Am.* 190, b.

The foregoing I conſider as the *genuine* Works of Chaucer; of thoſe which have been improperly intermixed with his in the editions the following are known to be the works of other authors.

1. *The Teſtament and Complaint of Creſeide* appears, from ver. 41, not to have been written by Chaucer; and Mr. Urry was informed by Sir James Ereſkin, late Earl of Kelly, and diverſe aged ſcholars of the Scottiſh nation, that the true author was Mr. Robert Henderſon, chief ſchoolmaſter of Dumferlin, a little time before Chaucer was firſt printed, and dedicated to King Henry VIII. by Mr. Thynne. I ſuppoſe the ſame perſon is meant that is called *Robert Henryſone* in *Ancient Scottiſh Poems*, where ſeveral of his compoſitions may be ſeen, from p. 98 to p. 138.

2. *The Floure of Courteſie* is ſaid in the title to have been *made by John Lydgate.*

3. *La belle Dame ſans Mercie*, a tranſlation from Alain Chartier, is attributed, in mſ. *Harl.* 372, to Sir *Richard Ros*. See *App. to the Pref.* (*C.*) n. (*n.*) Upon looking further into Alain's works I find a balade upon the taking of Fougieres by the Engliſh in 1448, [*Oeuvres d'Al. Chartier*, p. 717,] ſo that he was certainly living near *fifty* years *after* Chaucer's death, which makes it quite incredible that the latter ſhould have tranſlated any thing of his.

4. *The Letter of Cupide* is dated in 1402, two years after Chaucer's death. It was written by Thomas Occleve, who mentions it himſelf as one of his own compoſitions in a Dialogue which follows his Complaint, mſ. *Bodl.* 1504.;

> Yes, Thomas, yes, in The Epiſtle of Cupide
> Thou haſt of hem ſo largelich ſeid.

5. *John Gower unto the noble King Henry the* IV. with some Latin verses of the same author.

6. *Sayings of Dan John* [*Lydgate.*]

7. *Scogan unto the lordes and gentlemen of the kynges house.*—So the title of this poem is expressed in the old editt. but, according to Mr. Speght, in the written copies it is thus; "Here followeth a moral balade to the Prince, "the Duke of Clarence, the Duke of Bedford, the Duke "of Glocester, the King's sonnes, by Henry Scogan, at "a supper among the marchants in the vintry at Lon-"don in the house of Lewis John." This cannot be quite accurate, as neither of the two younger sons of H. IV. had the title of Duke while their eldest brother was prince; but I find that there was about that time a Lewis John, a Welshman, who was naturalized by act of parl. 2 H. V. and who was concerned with Thomas Chaucer in the execution of the office of Chief Butler, *Rot. Parl.* 2 H. V. n. 18. The same person, probably, was appointed remitter of all monies that should be sent to Rome for three years, *ap. Rymer*, *an. eodem.*—The article concerning Skogan in Tanner's Bibl. Brit. is a heap of confusion. He is there called *John*, is said to have been a Master of Arts of Oxford, and Jester to K. Edward VI. (perhaps a misprint for IV.) to have been contemporary with Chaucer, and famous in the year 1480. In a collection of foolish stories which is supposed to have been first published by Dr. Andrew Borde in the time of Henry VIII. under the title of *Scogan's Jests*, he is called *Thomas*, and there too he is represented as a graduate, I think of Oxford, and as jester to some king, but without any circumstances sufficient to determine what king is meant.—I am inclined to believe that the Scogan who wrote this poem is rightly named *Henry* in Mr. Speght's mss. As to the

two circumſtances of his having been a Maſter of Arts of Oxford and jeſter to a king, I can find no older authority for either than Dr. Borde's book: that he was contemporary with Chaucer, but ſo as to ſurvive him for ſeveral years, perhaps till the reign of Henry V. is ſufficiently clear from this poem.—Shakeſpeare ſeems to have followed the jeſt-book in conſidering Scogan as a mere buffoon, when he mentions as one of Falſtaff's boyiſh exploits that he broke Scogan's head at the court-gate, [2d *Part of Henry IV.* act iii.] But Jonſon has given a more dignified and probably a juſter account of his ſituation and character, *Maſque of the Fortunate Iſles*, vol. vi. p. 192.;

> *Mere-fool.* Skogan! what was he?
> *Johphiel.* O! a fine gentleman, and Maſter of Arts,
> Of Henry the Fourth's time, that made diſguiſes
> For the king's ſons, and writ in ballad-royal
> Daintily well.
> *Mere-fool.* But wrote he like a gentleman? [verſe,
> *Johphiel.* In rhime, fine tinkling rhime, and flowand
> With now and then ſome ſenſe; and he was paid for't,
> Regarded and rewarded, which few poets
> Are now-a-days.

This deſcription of Skogan correſponds very well with the ideas which would naturally be ſuggeſted by the peruſal of the poem before us, and of that addreſſed to him by Chaucer. See above, p. 15.; and indeed I queſtion whether Jonſon had any other good foundation for what he has ſaid of him.

8. *A balade of goode counſeil, tranſlated out of Latin verſes into Engliſh, by Dan John Lydgate.*

9. *A balade made in the preiſe or rather diſpreiſe of women for their doubleneſs, by Lydgate,* according to mſ. *Aſhmol.* 6943.

10. *A balade warning men to beware of deceitful women, by Lydgate*, according to mſ. *Harl.* 2251.

To theſe, which are known to be the works of other authors, we ſhould perhaps add an 11th, *viz. Balade in commendation of our Ladie*, as a poem with the ſame beginning is aſcribed to Lydgate under the title of *Invocation to our Lady. Tanner*, in v. *Lydgate.*

The anonymous compoſitions which have been from time to time added to Chaucer's in the ſeveral editt. ſeem to have been received, for the moſt part, without any external evidence whatever, and in direct contradiction to the ſtrongeſt internal evidence: of this ſort are *The Plowman's Tale*, firſt printed in 1542; [See the *Diſcourſe*, &c. § 40. n. 32.;] *The Story of Gamelyn*, and *The Continuation of The Canterbury Tales*, firſt printed in Mr. Urry's edition; *Jack Upland*, firſt produced by Mr. Speght in 1602. I have declared my ſuſpicion [in the Gloſſ. v. *Origenes*,] that *The Lamentation of Marie Magdalene* was not written by Chaucer; and I am ſtill clearer that *The Aſſemblee of Ladies*, *A praiſe of Women*, and *The Remedie of Love*, ought not to be imputed to him. It would be a waſte of time to ſift accurately the heap of rubbiſh which was added by John Stowe to the ed. of 1561: though we might perhaps be able to pick out two or three genuine fragments of Chaucer, we ſhould probably find them ſo ſoiled † and

† As a ſpecimen of the care and diſcernment with which Mr. Stowe's collections were made, I would refer the curious reader to what is called *A balade*, fol. 324, b. *ed. Sp.* beginn.

O merciful and o merciable!

The four firſt ſtanzas are found in different parts of an imperfect poem upon the fall of man, mſ. *Harl.* 2251, n. 138; the 11th ſtanza makes part of an envoy, which in the ſame mſ. n. 37, is annexed to the poem entitled *The Craft of Lovers*, [among the additions to Chaucer's Works by J. Stowe,] which

mangled, that he would not thank us for afferting his claim to them.

poem (by the way) though printed with a date of 1347, and afcribed to Chaucer, has in the mf. a much more probable date of 1459, near fixty years after Chaucer's death.——There is one little piece perhaps by Chaucer, [fol. 224, *ed. Sp.*] beginn.

Alone walking, in thought plaining, &c.

which comes nearer to the defcription of a virelay than any thing elfe of his that has been preferved. See the book quoted in the Gloff. v. *Virelaye.*

Explanation of the abbreviations by which the Works of Chaucer and ſome other books are generally cited in the following Gloſſary.

The Arabian numerals, without any letter prefixed, refer to the verſes of The Canterbury Tales *in this edit.*

	Ed. Sp. 1602. Page
A, B, C.—Chaucer's A, B, C,	347
A. F.—Aſſemblee of Foules,	233
An.—Annelida and Arcite,	243 b.
Aſtr.—Treatiſe on the Aſtrolabe,	249
Bal. Vil.—Balade of the Village,	319 b.
Ber.—The Hiſtory of Beryn, *ed. Ur.* p. 600.	
B. K.—Complaint of the Black Knight,	257 b.
Bo.—Tranſlation of Boethius. V. books,	197 b.
C. D.—Chaucer's Dreme,	334
C. L.—Court of Love,	327
C. M.—Complaint of Mars,	309 b.
C. M. V.—Complaint of Mars and Venus,	308 b.
C. N.—Cuckow and Nightingale,	316 b.
Cotg.—Cotgrave's Fr. and Eng. Dictionary.	
Conf. Am.—Gower's *Confeſſio Amantis*, *ed.* 1532.	
C. V.—Complaint of Venus,	310
Du.—The book of the Ducheſſe, commonly called *The Dreme of Chaucer*,	227
F.—The Houſe of Fame. III books,	262
F. L.—The Flour and the Leaf,	344
Gam.—The Tale of Gamelyn, *ed. Ur.* p. 36.	
Jun. Etymol.—Junii Etymologicon Ling. Angl. by Lye.	
Kilian.—Kiliani Etymologicum Ling. Teuton.	
L. W.—Legende of good Women,	185
Lydg. Tra.—Lydgate's Tranſlation of Boccace *De caſibus virorum illuſtrium*, *ed. J. Wayland.*	
M.—The Tale of Melibeus.	

Ed. Sp. 1602. Page

Magd.—Lamentation of Marie Magdalene, 302

P.—The Perſones Tale.

P. L.—Tranſlation of Peter of Langtoft, by Robert of Brunne, *ed. Hearne.*

P. P.—Viſions of Pierce Ploughman, *ed.* 1550.

Prompt. Parv.—*Promptorium Parvulorum ſive Clericorum*, mſ. *Harl.* 221.; a dictionary in which many hundreds of Engliſh words are tranſlated into Latin, compiled in 1440, by a frier preacher, a recluſe, at Lynne in Norfolk. He gives notice, in his preface, that his Engliſh is that ſpoken in the eaſt country; and accordingly his orthography will be found to differ very much from Chaucer's. His name was Richard Fraunces, if we may believe a mſ. note cited by Hearne, *Gloſſ. to P. L.* v. *Neſſhe*, who has there alſo given an account of an edition of this dictionary printed by Pynſon in 1499. Dr. Hunter has a copy of it.

Prov.—Proverbes by Chaucer, 321 b.

R.—The Romaunt of the Roſe, 109

R. G.—Robert of Glouceſter's Chronicle, *ed. Hearne.*

Sk.—Skinner's *Etymologicon Ling. Angl.*

Sp.—Speght, the editor of Chaucer.

T.—Troilus and Creſeide. V books, 143

T. L.—Teſtament of Love. III books, 271 b.

Ur.—Urry, the editor of Chaucer.

A GLOSSARY.

A, which is commonly called the indefinite article, is really nothing more than a corruption of the Saxon adjective *ane* or *an*, before a substantive beginning with a consonant.——It is sometimes prefixed to another adjective, the substantive to which both belong being understood, ver. 208.;—*A* Frere there was, a wanton and a mery. See ver. 165, and the note.—It is also joined to nouns plural taken collectively, as, *an* hundred frankes, ver. 13201.; *a* thousand frankes, ver. 13206—and to such as are not used in the singular number, as *a* listes, ver. 1715. See the note. So the Latins said *Unæ literæ*, Cic. ad Att. v. 9, and the French formerly *unes lices*, *unes lettres*, *unes tréves*. *Froissart*, v. i. c. 153, 237, v. ii. c. 78.

A, prep. before a gerund, is a corruption of *on*. To go *a* begging, 11884, R. 6719, *i. e. on* begging. The prep. is often expressed at length; *on* hunting ben they ridden, 1689; To ride *on* hawking, 13667.—In the same manner before a noun it is generally a corruption of *on* or *in*; *a*'bed, 5989, 6509; *a*'fire, 6308; *a*'Goddes name, 17267; *a*'morwe, 824; *a*'night, 5784; *a*'werke, 4335, 5797; though in some of these instances perhaps it may as well be supposed to be a corruption of *at*.——*A*, in composition, in words of Saxon original, is an abbreviation of *af* or *of*, of *at*, of *on* or *in*, and often only a corruption of the prepositive particle *ge* or *y*. In words of French original it is generally to be deduced from the Latin *ab*, *ad*, and sometimes *ex*.

A, interj. ah! 1080, 9109.

Abacke, adv. Sax. backwards, L. W. 864.

Abaist, part. pa. Fr. abashed, ashamed, 8193, 8387.

Abate, v. Fr. to beat down, P. 227.

Abawed, part. pa. Fr. *esbahi*, astonished, R. 3646; I was *abawed* for marveile. Orig. *Moult* m'esbahy *de la merveille*.

Abegge, *abeye*, *abie*, v. Sax. to suffer for, 3936, 1203[illegible], 16162.

Abet, n. Sax. help, T. ii. 357.

Abide, v. Sax. to stay, 3131,3.

Abidden } part. pa. { T. ii. 935.
Abiden } part. pa. { 2984, 9762.

Abit for *abideth*, 16643; R. 4977.

Able, adj. Fr. fit, proper, 167; R. 986.

Abote, part. pa. of *abate*, C. D. 1290.

Abought, part. pa. of *abegge*, 2305.

Abouten, prep. Sax. on-buτan, about, 2191, 4146.

Abraide, v. Sax. to awake, to start, 4188. See *Braide*.

Abraide, pa. t. awaked, started, 8937, 10791, 15014.

Abrede, adv. Sax. abroad, R. 2563.

Abrege, v. Fr. to shorten, to abridge, 9531.

Abroche, v. Fr. to tap, to set abroach; spoken of a vessel of liquor, 5759.

Abusion, n. Fr. abuse, impropriety, T. iv. 990.

Accesse, n. Fr. properly the approach of a fever, a fever, B. K. 136.

Accidie, n. Fr. from Ακηδια, Gr. negligence; arising from discontent, melancholy, &c. P. 218, *seq*.

Accord, n. Fr. agreement, 840.

——— v. Fr. to agree, 832.

Accordeden, pa. t. pl. L.W. 168.

Accordant, } part. pr. { 10417,
According, } part. pr. { 6506.

Accuse, v. Fr. to discover, R. 1591.

Achate, n. Fr. purchase, 573.

Achatour, n. Fr. a purchaser, a caterer, 570.

Acheked, part. pa. Sax. choked, L. W. 2006.

Acheve, v. Fr. to accomplish, R. 2049, 4600.

Ackele, (*akele*) v. Sax. to cool, C. L. 1076.

Acloye, v. A. F. 517, may perhaps mean to cloy, to embarrafs with fuperfluity.
Acoie, v. Fr. to make quiet, R. 3564.
Acomberd, part. pa. Fr. encombered, 510.
Acroke, adj. Fr. crooked, awkward, C. L. 378.
Adawe, v. Sax. to awake, 10274, T. iii. 1126.
Ado, v. Sax. to do; it is ufed to exprefs the Fr. *à faire*, to have *ado*, R. 3036, to have to do; and don all that they han *ado*, R. 5080, *Et facent ce qu'ils doivent* faire, orig. 4801,
Adon, (corruption of *of-don*) part. pa. Sax. done away, L. W. 2582.
Adon, pr. n. Adonis, 2226.
Adoun, adv. Sax. downward, 2417---below, 17054.
Adrad, *adradde*, part. pa. of *adrede*, v. Sax. afraid, 607, 3425.
Adriane for *Ariadne*, pr. n. 4487.
Advertence, n. Fr. attention, T. iv. 697.
Advocacies, n. pl. Fr. law-fuits, T. ii. 1469.
Advocas, n. pl. Fr. lawyers, advocates, 12225.
Afered, *aferde*, part. pa. Sax. afraid, frightened, 12218, T. ii. 606.
Affecte, n. Lat. affection, R. 5486, T. iii. 1397.
Affermed, part. pa. Fr. confirmed, 2351, L. W. 790.
Affie, v. Fr to truft, R. 3155.
Affray, v. Fr. to affright, 8331.
——— n. Fr. difturbance, 5557—fear, R. 4397.
Affrikan, pr. n. the elder Scipio Africanus, A. F. 41.
Afile, v. Fr. to file, polifh, 714.
Aforen, *aforne*, *afore*, adv. & prep. Sax. æt-foran, before,
Again, prep. Sax. on-gean, againft, 2453, 10456; toward, 4811, 5419—adv. 993, 10456.
Agafte, v. Sax. to terrify, 1509.
Agaft, for *agafted*, part. pa. terrified, 2343.

Agathon, pr. n. L.W. 526. I have nothing to ſay concerning this writer, except that one of the ſame name is quoted in the prol. to the tragedie of Cambiſes, by Thomas Preſton. There is no ground for ſuppoſing, with Gloſſ. *Ur.* that a philoſopher of Samos is meant, or any of the Agathoes of antiquity.

Ageins, prep. 12667, as *again*.

Agen, adv. 803, as *again*.

Agilte, v. Sax. to offend, to ſin againſt, P. 147, 271.—*Agilte*, for agilted, pa. t. ſinned, 5674.

Ago, agon, for *ygon*, part. pa. Sax. gone, paſt, 2338, 6445.

Agree, Fr. *à gré*, in good part, R. 4349.

Agreſe, (*a'greſe*) in grief, 14899, T. iii. 864.

Agrege, v. Fr. to aggravate, M. 247.

Agreved, part. pa. Fr. injured, agrieved, 4197, L. W. 345.

Agriſe, v. Sax. to ſhudder, 5034—to make to ſhudder, 7231.

Agroſe, pa. t. ſhuddered, trembled, T. ii. 930, L. W. 830.

Agroted, part. pa. cloyed, ſurfeited; *agrotone* with mete or drinke. *Ingurgito.* Prompt. Parv.

Aguiler, n. Fr. a needle-caſe, R. 98.

Ajuſt, v. Fr. to apply, *Bo.* ii. pr. 3.

Akehorns, n. pl. Sax. acorns, *Bo.* i. m. 6.

Aknowe, part. pa. Sax. to ben *aknowe*, C. L. 1199, to confeſs; I am *aknowe*, *Bo.* iv. pr. 4, I acknowledge.

Al, *alle*, adj. Sax. all; *al* and ſom, 5673, 11910, the whole thing; at *al*, 8921, 9098, in the whole; over *all*, 7666, 8924, through the whole; in *alle* manere wiſe, 13276, by every kind of means; at *alle* rightes, 2102, with every thing requiſite.

Alain, pr. n. A. F. 316, a poet and divine of the 12th century. Beſide his *Planctus Naturæ*, or Plaint of

Kinde, which is here quoted, he wrote another poem in Latin verſe called *Anticlaudianus*, to which our Author alludes in F. ii. 478. For the reſt of his works ſee *Fabric. Bibl. Med. Æt.* in v. *Alanus de Inſulis*.

Alder, *aller*, gen. ca. pl. of *all*, 801, 825; it is frequently joined in compoſition with adjectives of the ſuperl. deg. *alder*firſt, 9492; *alder*laſt, B. K. 504; *alder*leveſt, T. iii. 240, firſt, laſt, deareſt of all.

Al, *all*, adv. Sax. generally anſwers to the Lat. *omnino*; *al* alone, 9200, quite alone; *al* hol, 11762, entire; *al* holly, 6678, entirely; *all* in one, C. D. 670, at the ſame time; *all* newe, 13308, anew; *al* only, 13385, T. iv. 1096, ſolely, ſingly. It is ſometimes uſed elliptically for although, or all be it that, 2266, *all* tell I not as now his obſervances; 2477, *all* be ye not of o complexion.

Alarged, part. pa. Fr. *eſlargi*, given largely, C. D. 156.

Alauns, n. pl. a ſpecies of dog. See the n. on ver. 2150. They were much eſteemed in Italy in the 14th century. *Gualv. de la flamma*, [ap. Murator. Antiq. Med. Æ. t. 11. p. 394,] commends the governors of Milan, "quod equos emiſſarios equabus magnis "commiſcuerunt, et procreati ſunt in noſtro terri-"torio *Deſtrarii* nobiles, qui in magno pretio haben-"tur. Item *Canes Alanos* altæ ſtaturæ et mirabilis "fortitudinis nutrire ſtuduerunt."

Alaye, n. Fr. allay, a mixture of baſe metal, 9043.

Albification, n. Lat. a chymical term for making white, 16273.

Alcaly, n. Arab. a chymical term for a ſpecies of ſalt, 16278.

Alchymiſtre, n. Fr. alchymiſt, 16672.

Aldrian, pr. n. a ſtar on the neck of the Lion, *Sp.* 10579.

Ale and bred, 13801. This oath of Sire Thopas *on ale and bred* was perhaps intended to ridicule the ſolemn vows which were frequently made in the days of chivalry to a peacock, a pheaſant, or ſome other noble bird. See *M. de Sainte Palaye, Sur l'anc. cheval. Mem. IIIme.* I will add here, from our own hiſtory, a moſt remarkable inſtance of this ſtrange practice. When Edward I. was ſetting out upon his laſt expedition to Scotland in 1306, he knighted his eldeſt ſon and ſeveral other young noblemen with great ſolemnity. At the cloſe of the whole, (ſays Matthew of Weſtminſter, p. 454,) "Allati ſunt in pompaticâ gloria "duo *cygni* vel *olores* ante regem, phalerati retibus "aureis vel fiſtulis deauratis, deſiderabile ſpectaculum intuentibus. Quibus viſis, Rex *votum vovit Deo* "*cœli et cygnis* ſe proficiſci in Scotiam, mortem Johannis Comyn et fidem læſam Scotorum vivus ſive "mortuus vindicaturus," &c. This practiſe is alluded to in Dunbar's wiſh *that the king were Johne Thomſonnis man*, mſ. *Maitland*, ſt. 5.;

> I wold gif all that ever I have
> To that condition, ſo God me faif,
> That ye had *vowit to the ſwan*
> Ane yeir to be Johne Thomſonnis man.

And ſo in the Prol. to the Contin. of The Cant. T. ver. 452, the Hoſteler ſays—I make a vowe to the *pecock* ther ſhall wake a foule miſt.

Alege, n. Fr. to alleviate, R. 6626.

Allegeance, n. Fr. alleviation, C. D. 1688.

Aleis, n. Fr. *aliſe*, the lote-tree, R. 1377.

Alembikes, n. pl. Fr. veſſels for diſtilling, ſtills, 16262.

Ale-ſtake, n. Sax. a ſtake ſet up before an alehouſe by way of ſign, 12255.

Aleye, n. Fr. an alley, 13491.

Algates, *Algate*, adv. Sax. always; *toutesfois*, Fr. 7031, 7619.

Algezir, pr. n. a city of Spain, 57.

Alight, v. Sax. to descend, 8785—*Alight*, pa. t. for alighted, 985, 2191.

Alisandre, pr. n. Alexandria, a city in Egypt, 51.

Allege, v. Fr. to alledge, 9532.

Almagest, pr. n. 5765, the Arabs, called the Μεγαλη Συνταξις of Ptolemee *Almagesthi* or *Almegisthi*, a corruption of Μεγιστη. See *D'Herbelot*, in. v.

Almandres, n. pl. Fr. almond-trees, R. 1363.

Almesse, n. Sax. from the Lat. Gr. *eleemosyna*, alms, 7191, P. 269. *Almesses*, pl. P. 269.

Alnath, pr. n. the first star in the horns of Aries, whence the first mansion of the moon takes its name, *Sp.* 11593.

Alonde, *(a'londe)* on land, L. W. 2164, 2402.

Along, prep. Sax. on-longȝ, 16398; whereon it was *along*, by what it was occasioned; T. ii. 1001, on me is nought *along* thine evil fare, thy ill fare is not occasioned by me.

Alosed, part. pa. Fr. praised, R. 2354.

Alowe, v. Fr. to allow, to approve, 10988, his dedes are to *alowe* for his hardynesse, P. L. 281, therefore lords *alow* him litle, or lysten to his reason, P. P. 76, b.

Alowe, adv. Sax. low, C. L. 1201.

Alpes, n. pl. bulfinches, R. 658.

Als, conj. Sax. also, 4315, 11902—as, T. v. 367.

Amalgaming, a chymical term for mixing of quicksilver with any metal, 16239.

Ambassatrie, n. Fr. embassy, 4653.

Ambes as, 4544, two aces at dice, Fr.

Ambling, part. pr. Fr. 8264.

Amende, v. Fr. to mend, 3068, 3076.

Amenuse, v. Fr. to lessen, P. 175, 178.
Ameved, part. pa. Fr. moved, 8374.
Amias, pr. n. the city of Amiens, R. 3826.
Amiddes, prep. Sax. at, or in the middle, 2011.
Amis, adv. Sax. ill, badly, 11610, 17197. See *Mis*.
Amoneste, v. Fr. to admonish, 83, to advise, M. 274, P. 266.
Among, adv. Sax. together, at the same time, at the same place, R. 690, 3881, *Du.* 298, ever *among*, R. 3771, ever at the same time, *Conf. Am.* 114, b.
Amonges, prep. Sax. among, 6534, 9902. See the n. on ver. 761.
Amorette, n. Fr. an amorous woman, R. 4755—And eke as well by [r. be] *amorettes*.—*Car aussi bien sont amourettes*, orig. 4437.
Amorily, C. L. 1383, is perhaps put by mistake for *merily*.
Amortised, part. pa. Fr. killed, P. 160.
Amorwe, on the morrow, 824, 2491.
Amphibologies, n. pl. Fr. Gr. ambiguous expressions, T. iv. 1406.
An, for *on*, prep. 11161, R. 2270.
Ancille, n. Lat. a maid-servant, A, B, C, 109.
Ancre, n. Fr. anchor, R. 3780.
And, conj. Sax. if, 768, 10307, 15613, 16714.
Anelace, n. 359. See the note.
Anes, adv. for *ones*, once, 4072.
Anhang, v. Sax. to hang up, 12193.
Anientissed, part. pa. Fr. reduced to nothing, M. 270.
Anight, in the night, L. W. 1473.
Anker, n. Sax. an anchorite or hermit, R. 6348.
Annueller, n. 16480. See the note.
Annunciat, part. pa. Lat. foretold, 14021.
Anoie, n. Fr. hurt, trouble, R. 4404.
Anoie, v. to hurt, to trouble, M. 249.
Anoiful adj. hurtful, unpleasant, M. 248.

Antem n. Sax. Antepn, an anthem, 13590.
Anticlaudian, F. ii. 478, the title of a Latin poem by Alanus de Insulis. See *Alain*.
Antilegius, pr. n. Antilochus, *Du.* 1064.
Antiphonere, n. Lat. Gr. a book of antiphones or anthems, 13449.
Anvelt, n. Sax. an anvil, *Du.* 1165.
Any, adj. Sax. either, one of two, 7115----It usually signifies one of many.
Apaide, part. pa. Fr. paid, satisfied, 1870, 9439.
Apaire, v. Fr. See *Apeire*.
Ape, n. Sax. metaphorically a fool, 3389, 16781, the monke put in the mannes hode an *ape*, and in his wives eke, 13370, the monk made a fool of the man and of his wife too—Win of *ape*, 16993. See the n.
Apeire, v. Fr. to impair, to detract from, 3149; our state it *apeires*, P. L. 290—to be impaired, to go to ruin, T. ii. 329.
Apert, adj. Fr. open, P. 215, prive and *apert*, 6696, in private and in publick.
Apies, for *opies*, n. pl. Fr. opiates, L. W. 2659.
Appalled, part. pa. Fr. made pale, 10679, 13032.
Apparaile, v. Fr. to prepare, L. W. 2462.
Apparence, n. Fr. an appearance, 11577.
Apperceive, v. Fr. to perceive, 8476.
Apperceivings, n. pl. perceptions, 10600.
Appetite, v. Fr. to desire, to covet, L. W. 1580.
Appose, v. Fr. to object to, to question, 7179, 15831; it seems to be a corruption of *oppose*.
Approver, n. Fr. an informer, 6925.
Aprentise, n. pl. Fr. apprentices, novices, R. 687.
Aqueintable, adj. Fr. easy to be acquainted with, R. 2213.
Aquite, v. Fr. to pay for, 6742.
Arace, v. Fr. to draw away by force, 8979.

Arande, n. Sax. a meſſage, T. ii. 72.
Araye, n. Fr. order, 8138—ſituation, 6484, 13300—clothing, 6509—equipage, 8821.
——— v. Fr. to dreſs, 3689—to diſpoſe, 8837.
Arblaſters, n. pl. Fr. *arbaleſtres*, engines to caſt darts, *&c.* R. 4196.
Archangel, n. R. 915, the herb ſo called; a dead nettle, *Gloſſ. Ur.*—In the orig. it is *meſange*, the bird which we call a titmouſe.
Archebiſhop, n. Sax. Lat. an archbiſhop, 7084.
Archedeken, n. Sax. Lat. an archdeacon, 6884.
Archediacre, n. Fr. archdeacon, C. D. 2136.
Archewives, 9071, wives of a ſuperiour order.
Ardure, n. Fr. burning, P. 253.
Arede, v. Sax. to interpret, *Du.* 289. See *Rede.*
Areiſe, v. Sax. to raiſe, P. 203.
Arerage, n. Fr. arrear, 604.
Areſone, v. Fr. *arraiſoner*, to reſon with, R. 6220.
Areſte, n. Fr. arreſt, conſtraint, 9158—delay, L. W. 806.
Areſte, v. Fr. to ſtop, 829.
Arette, v. Fr. to impute to, 728, P. 205.
Argoil, n. Fr. potters' clay, 16281.
Ariete, pr. n. Aries, one of the ſigns in the zodiack, T. iv. 1592, T. v. 1189.
Ariſtotle, pr. n. 10547, a treatiſe on perſpective under his name is mentioned by Vincent of Beauvais in the 13th century, *Spec. Hiſtor.* l. iii. c. 84, *Extat etiam liber, qui dicitur, Perſpectiva* Ariſtotelis.
Arivage, n. Fr. F. i. 223, as *arivaile.*
Arivaile, n. Fr. arrival, F. i. 451.
Ark, n. Lat. a part of the circumference of a circle, 4422.
Arme, n. T. ii. 1650, may perhaps be put for defence, ſecurity.

Arm-grete, adj. Sax. as thick as a man's arm, 2147.
Armipotent, adj. Lat. mighty in arms, 1984.
Armles, adj. Sax. without an arm, 14209.
Armorike, pr. n. Baſſe Bretagne in France, called anciently Britannia Armorica, 11041.
Armure, n. Fr. armour, M. 277.
Arn, pl. n. of *am*, v. Sax. are, 4706, 8218.
Arnolde of the newe town, pr. n. of a phyſician and chymiſt of the 13th century, 16896. See *Fabric. Bibl. Med. Æt.* in v. *Arnaldus Villanovanus*.
Aroume, F. ii. 32, ſeems to ſignify at large; *arowme*, or more utter, *remote. deprope. ſeorſum*. Prompt. Parv.
A'row, in a row, probably from the Fr. *rue*, ſucceſſively, 6830, R. 7606.
Arſmetrike, n. Lat. arithmetick, 1900. See the note.
Arte, v. Lat. to conſtrain, T. i. 389, C. L. 46.
Artelries, n. pl. Fr. artillery, M. 277.
As, adv. Sax. alſ. al ſo; *omnino ſic*. *As* faſt, T. v. 1640, very faſt; *as* ſwith, 5057, 16404, very quickly, immediately. See the n. on ver. 3172.
Aſcaunce. See the n. on ver. 7327.
Aſhen, n. pl. Sax. aſhes, 1304, T. ii. 539.
Aſlake, v. Sax. to ſlaken, to abate, 1762, 3553.
Aſpe, n. Sax. a ſort of poplar, 2923, L. W. 2637.
Aſpen, adj. of an aſp, 7249.
Aſpie, v. Fr. to eſpy, 13521.
Aſpre, adj. Fr. rough, ſharp, T. iv. 827. *Bo.* iv. pr. 7.
Aſpreneſſe, n. ſharpneſs, *Bo.* iv. pr. 4.
Aſſaut, n. Fr. aſſault, 991.
Aſſege, n. Fr. ſiege, 10620.
Aſſeth, R. 5600, ſufficient, enough; *aſſez*, orig. P. P. fol. 94, b.; and if it ſuffice not for *aſſeth*.
Aſſiſe, n. Fr. ſituation, R. 1238.
Aſſoile, v. Fr. to abſolve, to anſwer, 9528, C. L. 1284; *aſſoileth*, imp. m. 2d perſ. pl. 9528,

Assomoned, part. pa. summoned, C. L. 170.
Assure, v. Fr. to confide, T. i. 681.
Asterte, v. Sax. to escape, 1597, 6550——to release, 6896; *asterte* for *asterted*, part. pa. 1594.
Astoned, 8192, *astonied*, 11651, part. pa. Fr. confounded, astonished.
Astrelabre, n. Fr. astrolabe, 3200.
Astrologien, n. Fr. astrologer. *Astr.*
Asweved, part. pa. Sax. stupified, as in a dream, F. ii. 41.
Aswone, in a swoon, 3821, 6, 10788; T. iii. 1098, adown he fell all sodenly in *swoune*.
At, *atte*, prep. Sax. See the n. on ver. 12542; *at* after souper, 10616, 11531, as soon as supper was finished; *at* day, 13169, at break of day; *at* on, 4195, 8313, of one mind.
Atake, v. Sax. to overtake, 16024—for *ataken*, part. pa. 6966.
A'thre, in three parts, 2935.
Attamed, part. pa. Fr. *entamé*, opened, begun, 14824—tasted, felt, C. D. 596—disgraced, C. D. 1128.
Attempre, adj. Fr. temperate, 14844, M. 243.
Attemprely, adv. Fr. temperately, 13192.
Attour, n. Fr. headdress, R. 3718.
Attry, *atterly*, adj. Sax. poisonous, pernicious, P. 205.
A'twinne, 3589, a'two; P. 248, in two, asunder.
Atyzar. See the n. on ver. 4725.
Avale, v. Fr. to lower, to let down, 3124——to fall down, T. iii. 627.
Avance, v. Fr. to advance, to profit, 246.
Avant, n. Fr. boast, 227.
Avantage, n. Fr. advantage, 2449.
Avante, v. Fr. to boast, 5985.
Avaunt, adv. Fr. forward, R. 3958, 4790.
Auctoritee, n. Lat. a text of Scripture or of some re-

ſpectable writer. See the n. on ver. 6858, and ver. 5583, 6790.

Auctour, n. Lat. a writer of credit, 6794.

Avenaunt, adj. Fr. becoming, R. 1263.

Aventaile, n. Fr. See n. on ver. 9080.

Aventure, n. Fr. adventure, 846.

Averrois, pr. n. 435. Ebn Roſchd, an Arabian phyſician of the 12th century. See *D'Herbelot* in v. *Roſchd*, and the authors mentioned in n. on ver. 433.

Avicen, pr. n. 434, 12823. Ebn Sina, an Arabian phyſician of the 10th century. See *D'Herbelot* in v. *Sina*, and the authors mentioned in n. on ver. 433.

Aught, n. Sax. apiht, any thing, T. iii. 468. It is ſometimes uſed as an adverb; if that the childes mother were *aught* ſhe, 5454; can he *ought* tell a merry tale or tweie? 16065.

Aught, pa. t. of *owe*, T. iii. 1801, as *ought*.

Aught-where, adv. Sax. any where, L. W. 1538.

Augrim, a corruption of *algorithm*. See n. on ver. 3210.

Avis, n. Fr. advise, 1870; the king at his *avys* ſent meſſengers thre, P. L. 285.

Aviſand, part. pr. obſerving, C. D. 1882.

Aviſe, v. Fr. to obſerve, T. ii. 276; *aviſeth* you, imp. m. 2d perſ. pl; look to yourſelves, take care of yourſelves, 3185.

Aviſion, n. Fr. viſion, 15120, 9.

Aumble, n. Fr. an ambling pace, 13814.

Aumener, n. Fr. *aumoniere*, a purſe, R. 2087.

Aumere, n. R. 2271, *aumere* of ſilke, bourſe *de ſoy*, orig. It ſeems to be a corruption of *aumener*.

Auntre, v. Fr. corruption of *aventure*, to adventure, 4207.

Auntrous, adj. adventurous, 13837.

Aurora, *Du.* 1169, the title of a Latin metrical verſion of ſeveral parts of the Bible by Petrus de Riga, Ca-

non of Rheims, in the 12th century. Leyfer, in his *Hift. Poet. Med. Ævi*, p. 692—736, has given large extracts from this work, and among others the paffage which Chaucer feems to have had in his eye. See p. 728;

> Aure Jubal varios ferramenti notat ictus.
> Pondera librat in his. Con fona quæque facit.
> Hoc inventa modo prius eft ars mufica, quamvis
> Pythagoram dicant hanc docuiffe prius.

Avouterer, *avoutrer*, n. Fr. an adulterer, P. 247, 6954.
Avouterie, *avoutrie*, n. adultery, 6888, 9309.
Avow, n. Fr. vow, 2239, 2419.
Auter, n. Fr. altar, 2294.
Awaite, n, Fr. watch, 7239, 17098.
Awaiting, part. pr. keeping watch, 7634.
Awaped, part. pa. Sax. confounded, ftupified, T. i. 316, L. W. 814.
Awayward, adv. Sax. away, 17211.
Awreke, v. Sax. to revenge, 10768, R. 278.
Axe, v. Sax. to afk, 3557.
Axing, n. requeft, 1828.
Ay, adv. Sax. ever, 7406.
Ayel, n. Fr. grandfather, 2478.
Ayen, adv. & prep. P. 246, as *again*.
Ayenft, prep. P. 257, as *again*.
Ayenward, adv. Sax. back, T. iii. 751.

B

Ba, v. 6015, feems to be formed from *baffe*, v. Fr. to kifs.
Bacheler, n. Fr. an unmarried man, 9150—a knight, 3087, 3465—one who has taken his firft degree in an univerfity, 11438.
Bachelerie, n. Fr. knighthood, 17074; the *bachelerie*, 8146, the knights.
Bade, pa. t. of *bede*, 6706, 7449.

Badder, comp. d. of *bad*, adj. Sax. worſe, 10538.
Bagge, v. to ſwell, to diſdain, *Sk.*; rather perhaps to ſquint, *Du.* 624.
Baggingly, adv. R. 292, ſeems to be the tranſlation of *en lorgnoyant*, ſquintingly.
Baillie, n. Fr. cuſtody, government, R. 4302, 7574.
Baite, v. Sax. to feed, to ſtop to feed, T. i. 192; C. L. 195.
Balance, n. Fr. doubt, ſuſpenſe, R. 4667—I dare lay in *balance* all that I have, 16079, I dare wager all t. I. h.
Bale, n. Sax. miſchief, ſorrow, 16949.
Bales, C. L. 80, r. *balais*, pr. n. Fr. a ſort of baſtard ruby.
Balkes, n. pl. Sax. the timbers of the roof, 3626.
Balled, adj. ſmooth as a ball, bald, 198, 3520.
Bandon, n. Fr. See *Du Cange* in v. *Abandons*. To her *bandon*, R. 1163, to her diſpoſal; a ſon *bandon*, orig.
Bane, n. Sax. deſtruction, 1099.
Barbe, n. a hood or muffler which covered the lower part of the face and the ſhoulders, T. ii. 110. See *Du Cange* in v. *Barbuta*.
Baren, pa. t. pl. of *bere*, v. Sax. bore, 723.
Bargaine, n. Fr. contention, R. 2551.
Bargaret, n. Fr. *bergerette*, a ſort of ſong, F. L. 348.
Barme, n. Sax. the lap, 10945, 14750.
Barme-cloth, 3236, an apron.
Barre, n. Fr. a bar of a door, 552—a ſtripe, 331.
Barreine, adj. Sax. barren, 8324.
Baſilicok, n. a baſiliſk, P. 243.
Baſſe, n. Fr. a kiſs, C. L. 797.
Baſting, part. pr. ſewing ſlightly, R. 104.
Batailed, part. pa. Fr. embattled, R. 4162.
Bathe, for *bothe*, 4085, 4189.
Bathe, v. Sax. 15275; we ſhould rather ſay *to baſk*.
Baude, adj. Fr. joyous, R. 5674.

Bauderie, baudrie, n. pimping, 1928, T. iii. 398; keeping a bawdyhouſe, 6887.

Baudy, adj. dirty, 16103; with *baudy* cote, *Lydg. Tra.* b. ix. f. 36, b.

Bayard, pr. n. Fr. originally a bay horſe; a horſe in general, 16881; T. i. 218.

Bay-window, C. L. 1058, a large window, probably ſo called becauſe it occupied a whole *bay*, *i. e.* the ſpace between two croſsbeams.

Be, prep. Sax. by, 2577.

Be, for *been*, part. pa. Sax. 60, 7611, 9245.

Beau Semblant, Fr. fair appearance, C. L. 1085.

Beau Sire, Fr. fair Sir, a mode of addreſs, R. 6053.

Bebledde, part. pa. Sax. covered with blood, 2904.

Beblotte, v. Sax. to ſtain, T. ii. 1027.

Becke, v. Fr. to nod, 12330, 17295.

Beclappe, v. Sax. to catch, 15477.

Bedaffed, part. pa. Sax. made a fool of, 9067. See *Daffe*.

Bede, v. Sax. to order, to bid—to offer, 8236, 9658; T. v. 185—to pray, R. 7374; to *bede* his necke, T. iv. 1105, to offer his neck for execution.

Bedote, v. Sax. to make to dote, to deceive, L. W. 1545. See *Dote*.

Bedrede, adj. Sax. confined to bed, 7351, 9168.

Bedreinte, part. pa. drenched, thoroughly wetted, C. L. 577.

Been, n. pl. Sax. bees, 10518.

Befill, for *befell*, pa. t. of *befall*, v. Sax. 10007.

Beforen, beforne, adv. & prep. Sax. before.

Begiled, part. pa. Fr. beguiled, 12208.

Begon, part. pa. of *bego*, v. Sax. gone; wel *begon*, 6188, R. 5533, in a good way; wo *begon*, 5338, 11628, far gone in wo; worſe *begon*, T. v. 1327, in a worſe way; with gold *begon*, R. 943, painted over with gold, *à or paintes*, orig.

Begonne, part. pa. of *beginne*, v. Sax. begun, 11341.
Behalve, n. Sax. half, side or part, T. iv. 945.
Beheste, n. Sax. promise, 4461, 2.
Behete, v. Sax. to promise, 1856.
Behewe, part. pa. Sax. coloured, T. iii. 216. See *Hewe*.
Behighte, v. Sax. to promise, P. 178.
Behighte, part. pa. promised, 11100.
Behighten, pa. t. pl. promised, 11639.
Behove, n. Sax. behoof, advantage, R. 1090.
Bejaped, part. pa. Sax. tricked, 19853; laughed at, T. i. 532.
Beknowe, v. Sax. to confess, 1558, 5306.
Bel amy, Fr. good friend, 12252.
Beleve, n. Sax. belief; his *beleve*, 3456, his creed.
Belle, adj. fem. Fr. fair, T. ii. 288.
Belle, v. Sax. to roar, F. iii. 713.
Belle chere, Fr. good cheer, 13339.
Belle chose, Fr. 6029, 6092.
Belle Isaude, F. iii. 707, the fair Isaude, the mistress of Tristan; she is called *Isoude*, L. W. 254.
Belmarie, pr. n. See n. on ver. 57.
Belous, n. Sax. bellows, P. 174.
Bemes, n. pl. Sax. trumpets, 15404; R. 7605.
Ben, inf. m. Sax. to be, 141, 167.
——— pr. t. pl. are, 764, 820, 945.
——— part. pa. been, 361; 465.
Benched, part. pa. furnished with benches, L. W. 204.
Bende, n. Fr. a band or horizontal stripe, R. 1079.
Bending, n. striping, making of bands or stripes, P. 183.
Bene, n. Sax. a bean, 9728; and al n'as wurth a *bene*, R. G. 497.
Benedicite! Lat. an exclamation, answering to our *bless us!* it was often pronounced as a trisyllable, *Bencite!* 15399; T. i. 781, iii. 758, 862.
Benigne, adj. Fr. kind, 8973.

Benime, v. Sax. to take away, P. 200.
Benison, n. Fr. benediction, 9239.
Benomen, part. pa. of *benime*, taken away, R. 1509.
Bent, n. Sax. the bending or declivity of a hill, 1983.
Berained, part. pa. Sax. rained upon, T. iv. 1172.
Berde, n. Sax. beard; to make any one's *berde*, to cheat him. See n. on ver. 4094.
Bere, n. Sax. a bear, 2060.
Bere, v. Sax. to bear, to carry; to *bere* in or on hand, to accuse falsely, 5040, 5975; to persuade falsely, 5814, 5962—to *bere* the belle, T. iii. 199, to carry the prize.
Bere, n. Sax. a bier, 2902—a pillowbear, *Du.* 254.
Bering, n. Sax. behaviour, P. 181.
Berme, n. Sax. yest, 16281.
Bernard, pr. n. L. W. 16, St. Bernard, Abbot of Clairvaux in the 12th century. Our Author alludes to a proverbial saying concerning him, *Bernardus ipse non vidit omnia*. See *Hoffman* in v.
Bernard, pr. n. 436, a physician of Montpelier in the 13th century. See the authors mentioned in n. on ver. 433.
Berne, n. Sax. a barn, 3258.
Besant, n. Fr. a piece of gold, so called because first coined at Byzantium, now Constantinople, *Sk.* R. 1106.
Beseke, v. Sax. to beseech, 920.
Beset, *besette*, part. pa. Sax. placed, employed, 3299, 7534.
Besey, part. pa. of *besee*, v. Sax. beseen; evil *besey*, 8841, ill-beseen, of a bad appearance; richely *besey*, 8860, of a rich appearance.
Beshet, part. pa. Sax, shut up, R. 4488; T. iii. 603.
Beshrewe, v. Sax. to curse, 6426, 7.
Beside, prep. Sax. by the side of, 5597, 6002.

Besmotred, part. pa. Sax. smutted, 76.
Bespet, part. pa. Sax. spit upon, P. 164.
Bestadde, *bestad*, part. pa. Sax. situated, 5069; it is sometimes used in an ill sense for *distressed*, R. 1227.
Beste, n. Fr. a beast, 1978.
Beste, adj. sup. Sax. best, 1808, 11843.
Besy, adj. Sax. busy, 2855.
Bet, *bette*, adv. comp. for *better*, 7533, 13362.
Betake, v. Sax. to give, 3748; to recommend to, 8037.
Betaught, pa. t. recommended to, R. 4438. See the n. on ver. 13852.
Bete, v. Sax. to prepare, make ready; to *bete* fires, 2255, 2294, to make fires—to mend, to heal; to *bete* nettes, 3925, to mend nets; to *bete* sorwe, T. i. 666, to heal sorrow.
Bete, v. Fr. to beat, 4206.
Beteche, v. as *betake*. See the n. on ver. 13852.
Beth, imp. m. 2d pers. pl. Sax. be ye, 7656, 17259.
Betid, *betidde*, pa. t. & part. of *betide*, v. Sax. happened, 7773; T. ii. 255.
Betoke, pa. t. of *betake*, recommended, 16009.
Betraised, part. pa. Fr. betrayed; thei have *betraised*, thee, P. L. 55.
Betwix, *betwixen*, prep. Sax. between, 2134.
Bewepe, v. Sax. to weep over, T. i. 763.
Bewrey, *bewrie*, v. Sax. to discover, 5193, 9747; T. ii. 537.
Beye, v. Sax. to buy, 16762. See *Abeye*.
Beyete, part. pa. Sax. begotten, T. i. 978.
Bialacoil, pr. n. Fr. *Bel-accueil*, courteous reception, R. 2984, & *al.* The same person is afterwards called *Faire Welcoming*, R. 5856.
Bibbed, part. pa. Lat. drunk, 4160.
Bible, n. Fr. any great book, 16325; F. iii. 244.
Bicchel bones. See the n. on ver. 12590.

Bidde, v. as *bede*, 3641.
Bie, v. Sax. to ſuffer, 5749. See *Abeye*.
Bigine, pr. n. Fr. *Beguine*, a nun of a certain order, R. 6861, 7368. See *Du Cange* in v. *Beghinæ*.
Biker, n. Sax. a quarrel, L. W. 2650.
Bilder, n. Sax. a builder; the *bilder* oke, A. F. 176, the oak uſed in building.
Bill, n. a letter, 9811.
Bimene, v. Sax. to bemoan, R. 2667.
Bint, for *bindeth*, C. M. V. 47, 8.
Birde for *bride*, n. Sax. R. 1014——hire chere was ſimple, as *birde* in bour, *i. e.* as *bride* in chamber—*ſimple fut comme une eſpouſee*, orig.
Biſmare, n. Sax. abuſive ſpeech, 3963; and bold, and abiding, *biſmares* to ſuffer, P. P. 108, b.
Bit, for *biddeth*, 187, 10605.
Bitore, n. Fr. a bittern, 6554.
Bitrent, part. pa. twiſted, carried round, T. iii. 1237, iv. 870; perhaps from the Sax. betꝛymian, *circumdare*.
Biwopen, part. pa. of *bewepe*, drowned in tears, T. iv. 916.
Blancmanger, n. Fr. 389, ſeems to have been a very different diſh in the time of Chaucer from that which is now called by the ſame name. There is a receipt for making it in mſ. *Harl.* n. 4016: one of the ingredients is the brawne of a capon teaſed ſmall.
Blandiſe, v. Fr. to flatter, P. 178.
Blanche fevere, T. i. 917. See *Cotgrave* in v. *Fievres blanches*; the agues wherewith maidens that have the greenſickneſs are troubled; and hence *il a les fievres blanches*, either he is in love or ſick of wantonneſs; C. N. 41, I am ſo ſhaken with the *fevers white*.
Ble, n. Sax. colour, Magd. 391.
Blee, pr. n. 16024, 16952, a foreſt in Kent. *Ur.*

Bleine, n. Sax. a puſtule, R. 553.
Blend, v. Sax. to blind, to deceive, T. ii. 1496.
Blent, pa. t. of *blend*, T. v. 1194.
—— part. pa. 9987, 16545.
Blent, pa. t. of *blench*, v. Sax. ſhrinked, ſtarted aſide, 1080; and ſo perhaps it ſhould be underſtood in ver. 3751, and T. iii. 1352.
Blered, part. pa. Sax. in its literal ſenſe is uſed to deſcribe a particular diſorder of the eye, attended with ſoreneſs and dimneſs of ſight, and ſo perhaps it is to be underſtood in ver. 16198; but more commonly, in Chaucer, a man's eye is ſaid to be *blered*, metaphorically, when he is any way impoſed upon, 17201; R. 3912. See alſo ver. 3863.
Bleve, v. Sax. to ſtay, T. iv. 1357.
Blin, v. Sax. to ceaſe, 16639.
Bliſſe, v. Sax. to bleſs, 8428.
Blive, *belive*, adv. Sax. quickly, 5973, 7102.
Bloſme, n. Sax. bloſſom, 3324.
——— v. to bloſſom, 9336.
Bloſmy, adj. full of bloſſoms, 9337.
Bob-up-and-down, pr. n. of a town in the road to Canterbury, 16951: it is not marked in the common maps.
Bobance, n. Fr. boaſting, 6151.
Boche, n. Fr. *boſſe*, a ſwelling, a wen or boil, *Bo.* iii. pr. 4.
Bode, *boden*, part. pa. of *bede*, v. Sax. bidden, commanded, 6612.
Bode, pa. t. of *bide*, v. Sax. remained, T. v. 29.
Bode, n. Sax. a ſtay or delay, *An.* 120.
—— an omen, A. F. 343.
Bodekin, n. Sax. a dagger, 3958.
Boece, pr. n. 6750, 15248, Boethius. His moſt popular work, *De Conſolatione Philoſophiæ*, was tranſlated

by Chaucer certainly before 1381, [see L. W. 425,] and probably much earlier: the reflections on predestination in T. iv. 966—1078, (of which there is no trace in the Filostrato) are almost entirely taken from *Bo.* v. pr. 3. Several other passages of the same work, which our Author has copied, have been pointed out in the notes on ver. 743, 2923.

Boiste, n. Fr. a box, 12241.

Boistous, adj. Sax. boisterous, rough, 17160.

Boistously, adv. roughly, 8667.

Bokeler, n. Fr. a buckler, 112.

Bokeling, part. pr. Fr. buckling, 2505.

Boket, n. Sax. a bucket, 1535.

Bolas, n. bullace, a sort of plumb or sloe, R. 1377.

Bole armoniac, 16258, Armenian earth, Fr. Gr.

Bollen, part. pa. of *bolge*, v. Sax. swollen, B. K. 101.

Bolt, n. Sax. an arrow, 3264; *bolt*-upright, 13246, straight as an arrow.

Bone, n. Sax. a boon, petition, 2671; he bade hem all a *bone*, 9492, he made a request to them all.

Boras, n. Fr. borax, 632, 16258.

Bord, n. Fr. a border; the side of a ship, 3585; over *bord*, 5342.

Borde, n. Sax. a table, 52.

Bordel, n. Fr. a brothel—*bordel*-women, P. 261, whores.

Bordellers, n. pl. keepers of bawdyhouses, R. 7084.

Borel, n. Fr. *bureau*, coarse cloth of a brown colour. See *Du Cange* in v. *Burellus*. In ver. 5938 it seems to signify clothing in general.

Borel, adj. made of plain coarse stuff, 11028—*borel* folk, 7454, 6; *borel* men, 13961, laymen. So in P. P. 50, *burel* clerks is probably put for lay clerks.

Borwe, n. Sax. a pledge; hath laid to *borwe*, 1924, hath pledged; have here my feith to *borwe*, 11546,

have here my faith for a pledge; Seint John to *borwe*, 10910, St. John being my ſecurity.

Boſard, n. Fr. a buzzard, a ſpecies of hawk unfit for ſporting, R. 4033.

Boſſe, n. Fr. a protuberance, 3266.

Boſt, n. Sax. pride, boaſting, 14105.

Boſt, adv. aloud; he cracked *boſt*, 3999; he ſpake thiſe wordes *boſt*, P. L. 275.

Bote, n. Sax. remedy, help, profit, 426, 13396.

Bote, v. Sax. to help, P. 184.

Bote, pa. t. of *bite*, v. Sax. bit, 14519; his ſwerd beſt *bote*, P. L. 243.

Boteles, adj. Sax. bootleſs, remedileſs, T. i. 783.

Botel, *botelle*, n. Fr. bottle, 7513, 12820.

Boterflie, n. Sax. a butterfly, 15280.

Bothe, adj. Sax. two together; our *bothe* labour, T. i. 973, the labour of us two together; *noſtrum amborum labor*. In T. iv. 168, ed. *Ca.* reads, your *bother* love, which might lead one to ſuſpect that *bother* was the ancient genitive caſe of *bothe*, as *aller* was of *alle*. See the *Eſſay*, &c. n. 27.

Bothe, conj. is generally uſed to copulate two members of a ſentence, but ſometimes more. See ver. 992;

> And rent adoun *bothe* wall, and ſparre, and rafter—

and ver. 2300;

> To whom *both* heven, and erthe, and ſee, is ſene.

So the Greeks ſometimes uſed Αμφοτερον. *Od.* O. 78.

> Αμφοτερον κυδος τε και αγλαΐη, και ονειαρ.

Bothum, n. Fr. *bouton*, a bud, particularly of a roſe, R. 1721, *et al.*

Bougeron, n. Fr. a Sodomite, R. 7072.

Boughton-under-blee, pr. n. of a town in Kent, 16024.

Bouke, n. Sax. the body, 2748.

Boulte, v. Sax. to ſift, to ſeparate the flour of wheat from the bran, 15246.

Boun, adj. Sax. ready, 11807; and bade hem all to be *bowne*, P. P. 10, b.

Bountee, n. Fr. goodnefs, 8033, 10163.

Bourde, n. Fr. a jeft, 17030.

Bourde, v. Fr. to jeft, 12712.

Bourdon, n. Fr. a ftaff, R. 3401, 4092.

Boure, n. Sax. a houfe, a chamber, 3367, 13672.

Bowe, n. Sax. a bow, 108; a dogge for the *bowe*, 6951, 9888, a dog ufed in fhooting.

Boxe, n. a blow, L. W. 1386.

Bracer, n. Fr. armour for the arm, 111.

Bradwardin, pr. n. 15248, Thomas Bradwardine, Archbifhop of Canterbury in 1349. His book *De Caufa Dei*, to which our Author alludes, is in print. See *Tanner* in v. *Bradowardinus*.

Braide, n. Sax. a ftart, L. W. 1164; at a *braide*, R. 1336. *Tantoft*. orig.

Braide, v. Sax. to awake, to ftart, 4283, 6381. See *Abraide*. Out of his wit he *braide*, 11339, 14456, he ran out of his fenfes; in ver. 5257 it fignifies to take off. See alfo F. iii. 588.

Braket, n. Brit. *bragod*, a fweet drink made of the wort of ale, honey, and fpice, 3261: it is ftill in ufe in Wales. *Richards* in v. *Bragod*.

Brafil, n. a wood ufed in dying to give a red colour, 15465.—This paffage of Chaucer is a decifive proof that the Brazil-wood was long known by that name before the difcovery of the country fo called in America. See *Huetiana*, p. 268. In the inventory of the effects of Henry V. *Rot. Parl.* 2 H. VI. m. 20, is the following article, 11 *Graundes peces du Bracile*, pris vis. viii d.

Bratt, n. Sax. a coarfe mantle, 16349.

Brech, n. Sax. breeches, 12882.

Brede, n. Sax. breadth, 1972; in *brede*, T. i. 531, abroad; in F. iii. 132 it ſeems to be put for *bride*.
Breme, adj. Sax. furious, 1701; full ſcharply and full brim, P. L. 244.
Brenne, v. Sax. to burn, 2333—*Brent*, pa. t. & part. burnt, 2427, 2959.
Brenningly, adv. Sax. hotly, 1566.
Breres, n. pl. Fr. briars, 1534.
Breſte, v. Sax. to burſt, 1982, 11071.
Bret-ful, adj. 689. In the n. on this ver. I ſhould have obſerved that the ſame word occurs in the ſame ſenſe in ver. 2166, and in F. iii. 1033: the ſenſe is much more clear than the etymology.
Bribe, n. Fr. properly what is given to a beggar; what is given to an extortioner or cheat, 6960.
Briben, inf. m. Fr. to beg, 4415, or perhaps to ſteal. See *Rot. Parl.* 22 E. IV. n. 30, have ſtolen and *bribed* ſignetts, (cygnets.) And ſo in P. P. 115, b. a *bribour* ſeems to ſignify a thief, as bribors, pilors, and pikeharneis, are claſſed together; and ſtill more plainly in *Lydg. Tra.* 152;

> Who ſaveth a thefe whan the rope is knet——
> With ſome falſe turne the *bribour* will him quite.

See alſo *Ancient Scottiſh Poems*, p. 171, ſt. vii. l. 3.
Briboures, 6949. Upon ſecond thoughts I believe that I was wrong in adopting this word from mſ. *C.* 1, and that we ſhould rather read, with other mſſ.;

> Certain he knew of *briberies* mo.——

See the n. on ver. 2469.
Bridale, n. Sax. a marriagefeaſt, 4373.
Briddes, n. pl. Sax. birds, 10925.
Brige, n. Fr. contention, M. 304.
Brike, n. Sax. breach, ruin, 14700.
Brimme, adj. R. 1836; T. iv. 184, as *breme*.
Brocage, n. a treaty by a broker or agent, 3375; R. 6971.

Broche. See Account of Chaucer's Works, &c. vol. xiv. p. 13.
Broided, part. pa. Fr. braided, woven, 1051.
Brokking, part. pr. throbbing, quavering, 3377.
Bromeholme, pr. n. a priory in Norfolk, 4284; the roode of *Bromholme* is mentioned in P. P. 24.
Bronde, n. Fr. a torch, 9651.
Broften, part. pa. of *brefte*, 3827.
Brotel, adj. Sax. brittle, 9155; M. 286.
Brotelneffe, n. brittleneffe, 9155.
Brotherhed, n. Sax. brotherly affection, 12972.
Brouded, part. pa. Fr. *brodé* embroidered, 14387.
Brouken, inf. m. Sax. to brook, enjoy, ufe, 10182, 15306.
Buckes horne, a buck's horn, 3387; to blow the *buckes horne* is put for any ufelefs employment.
Buffette, n. Fr. a blow, P. 161.
Bugle-horn, n. a drinking veffel made of horn, 11565. Gloff. *Ur.* derives it from *buculæ cornu;* the gloff. to *Anc. Scott. Po.* explains *bowgle* to mean a buffalo. I have been told that in fome parts of the north a bull is now called a *boogle.*
Bumble, v. Sax. to make a humming noife; in ver. 6554 it is ufed to defcribe the noife made by a bittern.
Burdoun, n. Fr. *bourdon*, a humming noife, the bafs in mufick, 675, 4163.
Buriels, n. pl. Sax. buryingplaces, 15654.
Burned, part. pa. Fr. burnifhed, 1985.
Burnel the affe, 15318. See the note. The ftory fuppofes that the prieft's fon, when he was to be ordained, directed his fervant to call him at cockcrowing, and that the cock whofe leg he had formerly broken having overheard this, purpofely refrained from crowing at his ufual time, by which artifice the young man was fuffered to fleep till the ordination was over.

Burnette, n. Fr. *brunette*, cloth died of a brown colour, R. 226, 4756. See *Du Cange* in v. *Burnetum*.

Buſk, n. Fr. a buſh, R. 54, 102.

Butte, *but*, adv. & conj. Sax. but, *ſed*, 4824—unleſs, *niſi*, 13115; I n'ere *but* loſt, *non eſſem* niſi *perdita*, 15942, 16069—only, 11349, which that am *but* lorne.

But, prep. Sax, without, gloſſ. *Ur*. I cannot ſay that I have myſelf obſerved this prepoſition in Chaucer, but I may have overlooked it. The Saxons uſed it very frequently, and how long the Scottiſh writers have laid it aſide I am doubtful. It occurs repeatedly in Bp. Douglas; *but* ſpot or fault, p. 3, l. 53; poete *but* pere, p. 9, l. 19; *but* and ben, p. 123, l. 40, without and within; butan and binnan, originally, I ſuppoſe, bi utan and bi innan. By and with are often ſynonymous.

Buxome, adj. Sax. obedient, civil, 13107, 13172.

Buxumly, adv. Sax. obediently, 8062.

By, prep. Sax. has ſometimes the ſignification of *in*; *by* the morwe, 16965, in the morning or daytime. See the note; *by* his life, R. 5955, in his lifetime—It is ſometimes uſed adverbially; *by* and *by*, 1013, 4141, near, hard by.—*By* and *by*, *ſigillatim*, *Prompt. Parv.* See R. 4581, theſe were his wordes *by* and *by*, *i. e.* ſeverally, diſtinctly; and ſo perhaps this phraſe ſhould be underſtood in the paſſages above quoted.

Byforne. See *Beforne*.

Byleve, v. Sax. to ſtay, 10897; T. iii. 624.

Byraft, part. pa. of *byreve*, v. Sax. bereved, taken away, 1363.

Byword, n. Sax. a proverb, T. iv. 769.

C.

Cacche, v. to catch, P. 243.
Cadence, n. Fr. F. ii. 114. See the n. on ver. 17354, and *Jun. Etymolog.* in v.
Cairrud, pr. n. of a city in Bretagne, 11120.
Caitif, n. & adj. Fr. *chetif*, a wretch, wretched, 1719, 1948.
Calcination, n. Fr. a chymical procefs by which bodies are reduced to a calx, 16272.
Calculed, pa. t. Fr. calculated, 11596.
Caleweis, R. 7093, is probably mifwritten; the orig. has la poire du *caillouel*, 12468. Cotgrave fays that *caillouët* is the name of a very fweet pear.
Calidone, pr. n. 12539; it fhould be Lacedomie. See the n. on ver. 12537.
Caliophia, pr. n. F. iii. 182. We fhould rather read *Calypfa*, with the two Bodl. mff. for Calypfo.
Calle, n. Fr. a fpecies of cap, 6600; T. iii. 775.
Camaille, n. Fr. a camel, 9072.
Cameline, n. Fr. a ftuff made of camel's hair, R. 7367.
Camufe, adj. Fr. flat, 3932, 3972.
Can, v. Sax. to know, 4467, 5638. See *Conne*.
Cananée, adj. Fr. Cananean, 15527.
Cane, pr. n. Cana in Galilee, 5593.
Canel, n. Fr. canal, channel, *Du.* 943.
Canelle, n. Fr. cinnamon, R. 1370.
Canevas, n. Fr. canvas, 16407.
Canon, 12824, the title of Avicenne's great work. See *D'Herbelot* in v. *Cànun*.
Cantel, n. Sax. a fragment, 3010.
Capel, n. Lat. a horfe, 17013, 4; and gave him *caples* to his carte, P. P. 109.
Capitaine, n. Fr. a captain, 12516.
Capitolie, n. Lat. the Capitol at Rome, 14621, 3.

Cappe, n. Lat. a cap or hood; to ſet a man's *cap*, 588, 3145, to make a fool of him.
Captif, adj. Fr. captive, T. iii. 383.
Cardiacle, n. Fr. Gr. a pain about the heart, 1247.
Carectes, n. pl. Lat. Gr. characters, P. P. 61.
Carfe, pa. t. of *carve*, v. Sax. cut, 14519.
Carle, n. Sax. a churl, a hardy country fellow, 547.
Carmes, n. pl. Fr. Carmelite friars, R. 7462.
Carole, n. Fr. a ſort of dance, 1933.
Carole, v. Fr. to dance, 2204; in *caroling*, 16813, in dancing.
Carpe, v. to talk, 476; by *carping* of tonge, by ſpeech, P. P. 566.
Carraine, n. Fr. a carrion, dead or putrified fleſh, 2015, 14542.
Carrike, n. Fr. a large ſhip, 7270.
Carte, n. Sax. a chariot, 2024.
Carter, n. Sax. a charioteer, 2024.
Cas, n. Fr. *cas*, chance, 846; upon *cas*, 3661; T. i. 271, by chance.
Cas, n. Fr. *caſſe*, a caſe, quiver, 2360.
Caſſiodore, pr. n. M. 265, Caſſiodorus, a Roman ſenator and conſul, A. C. 513; ſeveral of his works are extant. See *Fabric. Bibl. Lat.* and *Bibl. Med. Æt.*
Caſt, n. Sax. a contrivance, 3605, 2470.
Caſte, v. to throw, T. iii. 712; L. W. 1931—to contrive, M. 316.
Caſteloigne, pr. n. Catalonia in Spain, F. iii. 158.
Caſuel, adj. Fr. accidental, T. iv. 419.
Catapuce, n. Fr. a ſpecies of ſpurge, 14971.
Catel, n. Fr. goods, valuable things of all ſorts, 542, 3977, 4447.
Caterwawed, 5936. To gon a *caterwawed* ſeems to ſignify the ſame as to go a caterwawing, or caterwawling, as it has been called by later writers.

Caton, pr. n. See the n. on ver. 3227.
Caught, pa. t. & part. of *catch*, 8986, 11824.
Cavilatioun, n. Fr. cavil, 7718.
Cecile, *Cecilie*, pr. n. Cecilia, 15664, 15686.
Ceise, R. 7258, *cese*, A. F. 481, are misprinted for *seise*, v. Fr. to seize, to lay hold of.
Celerer, n. Lat. *Celerarius*, the officer in a monastery who had the care of the provisions, 13942.
Celle, n. Lat. a religious house, 172: it seems to be put for a man's head, 13978. See also 1378.
Celsitude, n. Fr. highness, C. L. 611.
Censer, n. Fr. an incense-pot, 3340.
Censing, part. pr. Fr. fumigating with incense, 3341.
Centaurie, pr. n. of an herb, 14969.
Cercle, v. Fr. to surround, R. 1619.
Cercles, n. pl. Fr. circles, 2039.
Cerial, adj. Fr. belonging to the species of oak called *cerrus*, Lat. *cerro*, Ital. *cerre*, Fr. 2292.
Certain, adj. Fr. is used sometimes as a substantive; of unces a *certain*, 16244; a *certain* of gold, 16492; *i. e.* a certain number of ounces, a certain quantity of gold.
Certain, *certes*, adv. certainly, 3495, 6790.
Ceruse, n. Fr. whitelead, 632.
Cesed, part. pa. for *seised*, C. M. 87, is used in a legal sense; to that he be *cesed* therwith, till that he be possessed thereof, till he have seisin thereof.
Cesse, v. Fr. to cease, T. ii. 483.
Chace, v. Fr. to chase, to pursue, 8217, 8269.
Chafe, v. Fr. to grow warm or angry, P. 216.
Chaffare, n. Sax. merchandise, 4558, 13215.
Cheffare, v. Sax. to merchandise, 4559.
Chaiere, n. Fr. a chair, 14531; the chair or pulpit of a professor or preacher, 7100.
Chalons, 4138. See the note.

Chamberere, n. Fr. a chambermaid, 5882, 8695.

Champartie, n. Fr. a ſhare of land, a partnerſhip in power, 1951. Lydgate has the ſame expreſſion, *Tra.* 139, b. viii. 17.

Chantepleure, n. Fr. a ſort of proverbial expreſſion for ſinging and weeping ſucceſſively, *An.* 323. See *Lydg. Tra.* ſtan. the laſt, where he ſays that his book is

Lyke *chantepleure*, now ſinging now weping.

In mſ. *Harl.* 4333, is a ballad which turns upon this expreſſion: it begins *Moult vaut mieux* pleure chante *que ne fait* chante pleure.

Chanterie, n. Fr. an endowment for the payment of a prieſt to ſing maſs agreeably to the appointment of the founder, 512. There were thirty-five of theſe chanteries eſtabliſhed at St. Paul's, which were ſerved by fifty-four prieſts, *Dugd. Hiſt. pref.* p. 41.

Chapman, n. Sax. a merchant or trader, 13184, 6.

Chapmanhede, n. Sax. the condition of a chapman or tradeſman, 13168.

Char, n. Fr. a chariot, 2140, 14366.

Charboucle, n. Fr. a carbuncle, 13800.

Charge, n. Fr. a load, burthen, buſineſs of weight; it n'ere no *charge*, 2289, it were no harm; of which there is no *charge*, 10673, from which there is no conſequence to be expected; of that no *charge*, 16217, no matter for that.

Charge, v. Fr. to weigh, to incline on account of weight, F. ii. 237—which *chargeth* not to ſay, T. iii. 1582, which it is of no importance to ſay.

Chargeant, part. pr. burthenſome, M. 269; P. 221.

Charmereſſe, n. Fr. an enchantreſs, F. iii. 171.

Chaſtelaine, n. Fr. the wife of a chaſtelain or lord of a caſtle, R. 3740.

Chaſtie, v. Fr. to chaſtiſe, R. 6993.

Chaunteclere, pr. n. of a cock, 14855.
Checkere, n. Fr. a chessboard, *Du.* 660.
Chees, pa. t. of *chese*, v. Sax. chose, 9471, 10039.
Chessis, R. 7091; we should read *cheses*. The orig. has *fromages*.
Cheke, *Du.* 659, a term at chess, to give notice to the opposite party that his king, if not removed or guarded by the interposition of some other piece, will be made prisoner: it is derived originally from the Persian *shâh*, *i.e.* king, and means, take care of your king. See *Hyde*, *Hist. Shahilud*, p. 3, 4.
Chekelatoun, 13664. See the note.
Chekemate, or simply *mate*, is a term used at chess when the king is actually made prisoner, and the game consequently finished. The Persian phrase is *Shâh mât*, *i.e.* the king is conquered, T. ii. 754; *Du.* 659, 660. See *Hyde*, *Hist. Shahilud*, p. 152.
Chelaundre, n. Fr. a goldfinch, R. 81.
Chepe, v. Sax. to cheapen, to buy, 5850.
Chepe, n. cheapness, 6105; F. iii. 884.
Chepe, pr. n. Cheapside in London, 756, 4375.
Cherche, n. Sax. a church, 2762.
Chere, n. Fr. countenance, appearance, 8114, 8117—entertainment, good cheer, 13257.
Cherice, v. Fr. to cherish, 14438.
Cherisance, n. Fr. comfort, R. 3337.
Cherl, n. Sax. a man of mean birth and condition, 6740, 7764.
Cherlish, adj. illiberal, 11827.
Ches, n. Fr. the game of chess, 11212.
Chese, v. Sax. to chuse, 6480, 11398.
Chese, for *chesesth*, 6497.
Cheste, n. Lat. a coffin, 7905.
Cheste, n. debate, P. 201.
Chesteine, n. Fr. the chestnut-tree, 2924—the chestnut fruit, R. 1375.

Chevachie, n. Fr. an expedition. See the n. on ver. 85 and ver. 16999.

Chevalrie, n. Fr. knighthood, the manners, exercifes, and valiant exploits, of a knight, 45, 2108, 2186.

Chevalrous, adj. valiant, T. v. 802.

Cheve, v. Fr. to come to an agreement or conclufion; yvel mote he *cheve*, 16693, ill may he end. See ver. 4172, ye, they fhal have the flour of *yvel ending*.

Chevefaile, n. Fr. a necklace, R. 1082: the word does not occur in the orig. in this place, but it is ufed in ver. 21897;

> Et pour tenir la *chevesfaille*
> Deux fermeaux d'or au col luy baille.

Chevetain, n. Fr. chieftain, 2557.

Chevifance, n. Fr. an agreement for borrowing of money, 13259, 13277, 13321.

Chiche, adj. Fr. niggardly, fparing, R. 5588.

Chichevache. See the n. on ver. 9064.

Chidereffe, n. Sax. a female fcold, R. 4266.

Chidefter, n. Sax. a female fcold, 9409.

Chiertee, n. Fr. tendernefs, affection, 5978, 13266.

Chike, n. Sax. a chicken, R. 541.

Chimbe, n. Sax. the prominent part of the ftaves beyond the head of a barrel, 3893.

Chimbe, v. to found in confonance like bells, 3894.

Chimeney, n. Fr. a chimney, T. iii. 1147.

Chinche, adj. as *chiche*, R. 5998; *Conf. Am.* 109, b.

Chincherie, n. niggardlinefs, M. 298.

Chirche, n. Sax. a church, 12263.

Chirchereve, n. Sax. a churchwarden, 6889.

Chirchhawe, n. Sax. a churchyard, P. 260.

Chirk, v. Sax. to chirp as a fparrow, 7386.

Chirking, n. a difagreeable found, 2006; F. iii. 858.

Chit, for *chideth*, 16389.

Chivachee, n. as *chevachie*, 16999.

Chiver, v. Sax. to ſhiver, R. 1732; B. K. 231.
Cierges, n. pl. Fr. wax tapers, R. 6248.
Cipioun, pr. n. Scipio, R. 10.
Cipris, pr. n. Venus, F. ii. 10.
Circes, pr. n. for Circe, 1946.
Citee, n. Fr. a city, 941.
Citole, n. Fr. a muſical inſtrument, 1961. Sir John Hawkins, in his very curious *Hiſt. of Muſick*, v. ii. p. 106, n. ſuppoſes it to have been a ſort of dulcimer, and that the name is a corruption of the Lat. *ciſtella*. Beſide the paſſage which he has quoted from Gower, *Conf. Am.* 178, it is mentioned again in fol. 189, among the inſtruments which *sowned lowe*. See alſo *Du Cange* in v. *Citola*, and *M. de la Ravaliere*, *Poëſies du Roy de Navarre*, t. i. p. 248.
Citrin, adj. Fr. of a pale yellow or citron colour, 2169.
Citrination, n. a chymical term. *Arnoldus in Roſario*, mſ. l. i. c. 5; "*Citrinacio* nihil aliud eſt quam com-"pleta albedinis digeſtio, nec albedo eſt aliud quam "nigredinis ablatio." Gloſſ. *Carpent.* in v.
Clamben, pa. t. pl. of *climb*, v. Sax. F. iii. 1061.
Clapers, n. pl. Fr. rabbit-burrows, R. 1405.
Clappe, v. Sax. to knock repeatedly, 7163, 6—to talk faſt, 9076.
Clappeth, imp. m. 2d perſ. pl. 9076.
Clapping, n. noiſy talking, 8875.
Clapſed, claſped, 275.
Clarré, n. Fr. wine mixed with honey and ſpices, and afterwards ſtrained till it is clear, 1473, 9717; it was otherwiſe called piment, as appears from the title of the following receipt in the *Medulla Cirurgiæ Rolandi*, mſ. *Bodl.* 761, fol. 86; "*Claretum* bo-"num, ſive pigmentum.—Accipe nucem moſcha-"tam, cariofilos, gingebas, macis, cinamomum, ga-"langum; quæ omnia in pulverem redacta diſtem-

"pera cum bono vino cum tertiâ parte mellis; post "cola per sacculum, et da ad bibendum. Et nota, "quod illud idem potest fieri de cerevisiâ." And so in R. 5967. *Claré* is the translation of piment, orig. 11453.

Clattereden, pa. t. pl. of clatter, v. Sax. 2425.

Claudian, pr. n. his poem *De raptu Proserpinæ* is alluded to in v. 10106. See also F. i. 449, iii. 419.

Clause, n. Fr. an end or conclusion, T. ii. 728.

Claw, v. Sax. to stroke, T. iv. 728; he *clawed* him on the back, 4324, he stroked him on the back to encourage him; to *claw* on the gall, 6522, signifies the same as to rub on a sore place.

Cled, for *clad*, T. iii. 1527.

Clenenesse, n. Sax. purity, 7465, 7492.

Clepe, v. Sax. to call, 3432—to name, 4611.

Clergie, n. Fr. the clerical profession, 6859.

Clergial, adj. learned, 16220.

Clergion, n. a young clerk, 13433.

Clerk, n. Fr. a person in holy orders, P. 259—a man of learning, 482—a student at the university, 3199, 6109; the *Clerk* of Oxenforde. See his character, ver. 287—310.

Cleves, n. pl. Sax. rocks, L. W. 1468. See *Cliffe*.

Cliffe, n. Sax. a rock, L. W. 1495.

Clifte, n. Sax. a cleft, 7727.

Cliket, n. Fr. a key, 9991, 5, 7.

Clinke, v. Fr. to ring, 12926——v. neut. to tinkle, 12598.

Clippe, v. Sax. to cut hair, 3324—to embrace, 10287.

Clipsy, adj. as if eclipsed, R. 5349.

Clobbed, adj. Sax. like a club, 13904.

Cloistre, n Fr. a cloister, 7681—an inclosure, 15511.

Clomben, pa. t. pl. of *climb*, v. Sax. 3636.

Closer, n. Fr. an inclosure, R. 4069.

Clote-lefe, a leaf of the burdock or clotebur, 16045.
Clotered, part. pa. Sax. clotted, 2747.
Cloue-gilofre. See the n. on ver. 13692.
Cloutes, n. pl. Sax. ſmall pieces, 9827.
Clum, 3639. This word ſeems to be formed from the Sax. v. clumian, *muſſitare*, *murmurare*, to expreſs the mumbling noiſe which is made by a congregation in accompanying prayers which they cannot perfectly repeat.
Coagulat, part. pa. Lat. curdled, 16279.
Cockes bones, 16958, 17340, a corruption of a familiar oath, which appears undiſguiſed in ver. 12629.
Cod, n. Sax. a bag, 12468.
Cofre, n. Fr. a cheſt, 300, 8461.
Cogge, n. Sax. a cockboat, L. W. 1479. See *Du Cange* in v. *Cogo*.
Coilons, n. pl. Fr. teſticles, 12886.
Coine, n. Fr. a piece of money, 9044—a quince, R. 1373.
Coint, adj. Fr. neat, trim, C. D. 1824.
Coke, n. Lat. a cook. See his character, ver. 381—9.
Cokeney. See the n. on ver. 4206.
Cokewold, n. a cuckold. How this word has been formed is difficult to ſay, but probably it has ſome relation to the Fr. *cocu*. In the beſt mſſ. of The Canterbury Tales it is conſtantly ſpelled as above, and is always, I believe, to be pronounced as a triſyllable. See ver. 3154, 3226, 6796, 7198, 10130, 12316. The author of The Remedie of Love, ver. 288, *ſeq.* pretends that the true orthography of this word is *cokcold*, according to a moſt abſurd etymology which he has there given of it; an additional proof (if any were wanted) that The Remedie of Love was not written by Chaucer.
Col. See the n. on ver. 15221.
Cold, v. Sax. to grow cold, 5299.

Coler, n. Fr. a collar, 3239; T. v. 1659.
Colered, part. pa. collared, wearing collars, 2154.
Collation, n. Fr. a conference, 8201.
Collinges, n. pl. Fr. embraces round the neck, T. L. ii. 340.
Coltish, adj. Sax. playful as a colt, 9721.
Columbine, adj. Lat. belonging to a dove, dovelike, 10015.
Combre-world, n. an incumbrance to the world, T. iv. 279.
Combust, adj. Lat. burnt, 16279 a term in astrology when a planet is not more than 8° 30′ distant from the sun, T. iii. 718.
Conte, for *cometh*, 15710.
Commensal, n. Fr. a companion at table, T. L. i. 319.
Commune, n. Fr. commonalty, 7946.
Communes, n. pl. commoners, common people, 2511.
Compaignable, adj. Fr. sociable, 12934.
Compame, for *compagne*, 3709. See the note.
Compas, n. Fr. a compass, a circle; the Trine *compas* 15513, the Trinity; an appellation borrowed, as it seems, from the common emblem of that mystery, a circle circumscribing a triangle—contrivance, F. i. 461, iii. 80.
Compasment, n. L. W. 1414, } contrivance.
Compassing, n. 1998, } contrivance.
Compass, v. to contrive, L. W. 1412; he *compassed* his thought, 5011, he contrived in his thought.
Compenable, adj. Fr. 14878, as *compaignable*.
Compere, n. Fr. a gossip, a near friend, 672, 4417.
Complin, n. Fr. *complie*, evensong, the last service of the day, P. 179—singing in general, 4169.
Compowned, part. pa. composed, put together, L. W. 2574; F. ii. 521.
Compte n. Fr. account, R. 5026.
Concete, n. Fr. conception, apprehension, *Bo.* iii. pr. 10.

Condescende, v. Fr. to yield, 10721.
Condise, n. pl. Fr. conduits, R. 1414.
Confecture, n. Fr. composition, 12796.
Confuse, adj. Fr. confounded, 2232, 15931; he became so *confuse*, he conneth not loke, P. P. 47, b.
Conjecte, v. Fr. to project, R. 6928.
Conisaunce, n. Fr. understanding, R. 5465.
Conjure, v. Fr. to adjure, 13574.
Conne, v. Sax. to know, to be able; I shal not *conne* answere, M. 306, I shall not know how, or be able, to answer; thou shall never—*con* knowen, R. 7135, thou shalt be never able to know—to *conne* thank, to be pleased or obliged; *sçavoir gré*, Fr. 1810, 3066; to *conne* maugré, R. 459, to be displeased, *sçavoir mal gré*, orig.
Conseil, n. Fr. counsel, 9237.
Consentant, part. pr. Fr. *consentant* of this cursednesse, 12210, consenting to t. c.
Conserve, v. Fr. to preserve, 15855.
Consistory, n. Fr. signifies usually an ecclesiastical court, but in v. 12099, 12191, any court of justice.
Constablerie, n. Fr. a ward or division of a castle under the care of a constable, R. 4218. See *Du Cange* in v. *Constabularius castri*.
Constantine, pr. n. See the n. on ver. 9684.
Conteke, n. Sax. contention, 2004; T. v. 1478.
Contenance, n. Fr. appearance, pretence, 4419, 16732.
Contract, part. pa. Lat. contracted, P. 172.
Contrariauntes, part. pr. is used in the plural number, according to the French custom, T. L. i. 319, b. opposing, contradicting.
Contrarie, v. Fr. to contradict, 6626.
Contrarious, adj. Fr. opposite, 6280; perverse, 6362.
Contrary, n. Fr. adversary, 1861.
Contrefete, v. Fr. to counterfeit, imitate, 130, 15327.
Controve, v. Fr. to invent, R. 4249, 7547.

Contubernial, adj. Lat. familiar, P. 230.
Contune, for *continue*, R. 4354, 5205, 5332. This is one of those licences for the sake of rhyme of which see the n. on ver. 8915. Our Author seems to have been ashamed of it, as I do not recollect to have met with it in The Canterbury Tales. Lydgate has been less scrupulous. See *Trag*. 2 b. 14 b. 24 b.
Cope, n. Fr. *cape*, a cloak, 13955.
Coppe, n. Sax. the top of any thing, 556; F. iii. 76.
Corage, n. Fr. heart, 22—inclination, 9130—spirit, courage, 1947, 8096.
Corbettes, n. pl. Fr. niches for statues, F. iii. 214.
Cordeth, for *accordeth*, T. ii. 1043.
Cordewane, n. Fr. *Cordouan*; Spanish leather, so called from Corduba, 13662.
Cordileres, n. pl. Fr. Cordeliers, an order of friars, so called from their wearing a cord for a girdle, R. 7461.
Corinne. See an Account of the Works of Chaucer, &c. vol. xiv. p. 10.
Cornewaile, pr. n. Cornouaille in Bretagne, R. 4250.
Corniculere, n. Lat. an officer in the Roman government, 15837. See *Pitisc. Lex. Ant. Rom.* in v. *Cornicularius*.
Cornmuse, n. Fr. a bagpipe, F. iii. 128.
Corny, adj. Sax. strong of the corn or malt, 12249, 12390.
Coroune, n. Fr. a crown or garland, 2292, 15689.
Corps, n. Fr. body, 12238, 13836.
Corpus, n. Lat. body, *corpus Domini*, 13365, God's body; *corpus Madrian*, 13898.
Corrige, v. Fr. to correct, *Bo*. iv. pr. 4. pr. 7.
Corrumpable, adj. Fr. corruptible, 3012.
Corrumpe, v. Fr. to corrupt, 2748.
Corse, v. Sax. to curse, T. iii. 1707.

Corſeint, n. Fr. a holy body, a ſaint, C. D. 940; the *corſaynt* and the kirke, P. L. 44.
Corven, part. pa. of *carve*, v. Sax. cut, 2698.
Coſin, n. Fr. a couſin or kinſman: it is ſometimes uſed adjectively, 744, 17159; allied, related.
Coſinage, n. Fr. kindred, 13339.
Coſtage, n. Fr. coſt, expence, 5831, 9002.
Coſteie, v. Fr. to go by the coaſt, B. K. 36.
Coſtlewe, adj. coſtly, P. 183.
Coſtrell, n. a drinking-veſſel, L. W. 2655. See *Du Cange* in v. *Coſtrellus*.
Cote, n. Sax. a cottage, 8274.
Cote, n. Fr. a coat, 8789—*cote*-armure, a coat worn over armour, upon which the armorial enſigns of the wearer were uſually embroidered, 1018, 2142.
Cotidien, adj. Fr. daily; it is uſed as a ſubſtantive for a *quotidian* ague, R. 2401.
Couche, v. Fr. to lay, 16620.
Couched, part. pa. laid, 16668; *couched* with perles, 2163, laid or trimmed with pearls.
Coud, *coude*, pa. t. of *conne*, knew, was able, 94, 5. See the *Eſſay*, &c. n. 35: it is uſed as a participle pa. P. 270, ſo that inſtead of *always* in the note I ſhould have ſaid *generally*.
Coveite, v. Fr. to covet, R. 6173.
Covenable, adj. Fr. convenient, ſuitable, P. 141.
Coverchiefs, n. pl. Fr. headclothes, 455.
Covercle, n. Fr. a potlid, F. ii. 284.
Covert, adj. Fr. ſecret, covered, R. 6149.
Covine, n. Fr. ſecret contrivances, 606; R. 3799.
Coulpe, n. Fr. a fault, P. 172.
Count, v. Fr. to account, to eſteem, 4054, 4190.
Counterpeiſe, n. Fr. a counterpoiſe, a weight which balances another, T. iii. 1413.
Counterpeiſe, v. Fr. to counterpoiſe, F. iii. 660.

Counterplete, v. Fr. to plead againſt, L. W. 476.
Counterwaite, v. Fr. to watch againſt, M. 276.
Countour, n. Fr. *comptoir*, a countinghouſe, 13143— *compteur*, an arithmetician, *Du.* 435.
Countour, 361. See the note.
Countretaille, n. Fr. a tally anſwering exactly to another, hence Echo is ſaid to anſwer at the *countretaille*, 9066.
Coure, v. Fr. to ſit crouching like a brooding hen, R. 465.
Courtepy. See the note on ver. 292.
Court-man, 9366, a courtier, *homme de cour*, Fr.
Couth, *couthe*, pa. t. of *conne*, knew, was able, 392; R. 753—part. pa. known, 14, 8818.
Cowardiſe, n. Fr. want of courage, R. 2490. As to the etymology of the adj. from which this word has been formed, I think the opinion of Twyſden and Somner [*Gloſſ. ad X Script.* v. *Fridwite*] much the moſt probable, who derive it from the barb. Lat. *culum vertere*, to turn tail, or run away. See *Du Cange* in v. *Culverta* and *Culvertagium*, who rejects the opinion above mentioned, but without ſuggeſting any thing ſo plauſible. Culvert (as it is written in the oldeſt and beſt French mſſ. that I have ſeen) might eaſily be corrupted, according to the French mode of pronunciation, into *couart* and *couard*——I have ſomewhere ſeen the French language ſeriouſly charged with indelicacy for its frequent and wanton uſe of the word *cul* in compoſition; nor can the charge be ſaid to be groundleſs. Beſide the numerous inſtances which will occur to every body, I ſuſpect that this monoſyllable makes part of a common and ſolemn term in our law, imported originally from France. *Culpriſt* ſeems to me to have been a vulgar name for a priſoner, a perſon taken by that part

which is most exposed in running away. Holinshed has expressed the same idea more delicately, vol. iii. p. 842; "The prentises were *caught by the backs*, and "had to prison." And so it is expressed in *Ancient Scottish Poems*, p. 182, ver. 15—Yet Deid [Death] sal *tak him be the bak.*

Coye, v. Fr. to quiet, to sooth, T. ii. 801.

Craftesman, n. Sax. a man of skill, 1899.

Crake, v. Fr. to crack, 3999.

Crake, crakel, v. Sax. to quaver hoarsely in singing, 9724; C. N. 119.

Crampish, v. Fr. to contract violently, as the cramp does, *An.* 170.

Cratching, n. Sax. scratching, 2836.

Crased, part. pa. Fr. *ecrasé*, broken, 16402.

Creance, n. Fr. faith, belief, 5335.

Creance, v. Fr. to borrow money, 13219, 33, 96.

Create, part. pa. Lat. created, P. 157.

Crencled, part. pa. crincled, circularly formed, L. W. 2010; perhaps from the Island. *kringe, circino, gyro.*

Crepil, n. Sax. a cripple, T. iv. 1458.

Crevasse, n. Fr. a chink or crevice, F. iii. 996.

Criande, part. pr. of *crie*, v. Fr. crying, R. 3138.

Crips, F. iii. 296, as *crispe.*

Crisippus, pr. n. 6259. I find the title of a work in Montfaucon, *Bibl. Bibl.* p. 513, to which Chaucer may possibly allude; *Chrysippi, discipuli Euthymii, in Joannem encomium*—and again, p. 1314, *Chrysippi Presbyteri laudatio S. Joannis Baptistæ.* It is not unlikely that a panegyrist on the Baptist might be led by his rage against Herodias to say some harsh things of women in general.

Crispe, adj. Lat. curled, 5886.

Croce, n. Sax. a cross, 6066.

Crois, n. Fr. a cross, 12885.

Cromes, n. pl. Sax. crumbs, 15528.
Crommed, part. pa. Sax. ſtuffed, crammed, F. iii. 1039.
Crone, n. Sax. an old woman, 4852; *kronie, ovis vetula*. Kilian.
Crope, cropen, part. pa. of *crepe*, v. Sax. crept, 4257, 11918.
Croppes, n. pl. Sax. the extremities of the ſhoots of vegetables, 7; now in the *crop*, 1534, now at the top; *croppe* and rote, T. ii. 348, root and branch; the whole of a thing.
Croſſelet, n. Fr. a crucible, 16585.
Crouche, v. Sax. to ſign with the croſs, 9581.
Croude, v. Sax. to ſhove together, 4716.
Crouke, n. Sax. an earthen pitcher, 4156.
Croun, n. Fr. ſignifies head, 4039, 4097.
Croupe, n. Fr. the ridge of the back, 7141.
Crowes feet, T. ii. 404, the wrinkles which ſpread from the outer corners of the eyes; Spenſer deſcribes this mark of old age in the ſame manner, ecl. 12;

And by mine eie the *crow* his *claw* doth wright.

Crowned, part. pa. wearing a crown; *crowned* malice, 10840, ſovereign malice.
Crull, adj. Sax. curled, 81, 3314.
Cucurbite, n. Lat. a gourd, a veſſel ſhaped like a gourd, uſed in diſtillation, 16262.
Culpons, n. pl. Fr. ſhreds, 681; logs, 2869.
Culver, n. Sax. a dove, L. W. 2307.
Cuppe, n. Fr. a cup; withouten *cuppe* he drank all his penance, 11254, he took large draughts of grief; he made no uſe of a cup, but drank out of the pot.
Curacion, n. Fr. cure, healing, T. i. 792; *Bo.* i. pr. 6.
Cure, n. Fr. care; I do no *cure*, L. W. 152, I take no care
Curfew-time, 3645, according to the Conqueror's edict, is ſaid to have been 8 h. p. m. Walſingham,

ſpeaking of an event on the 2d of September 1311, mentions 9 h. as the *hora ignitegii*. It probably varied with the ſeaſons of the year.

Curious, adj. Fr. careful, 13156; R. 6578.

Curteis, adj. Fr. courteous, 99, 6869.

Cuſtomer, adj. Fr. accuſtomed, R. 4936.

Cutte, *cut*, 837, 847, 12727. *ſeq.* See the n. on ver. 837.

D.

Daffe, n. Sax. a fool, 4206; thou doteſt, *daffe*, quod ſhe, dull are thy wittes, P. P. 6, b.

Dagge, n. a ſlip or ſhred, R. 7212.

Dagged, part. pa. cut into ſlips, P. 184.

Dagging, n. ſlitting, cutting into ſlips, P. 183.

Dagon, n. a ſlip or piece, 7333.

Damaſcene, pr. n. the country about Damaſcus, 14013.

Damaſcene, pr. n. 435, Joannes *Meſue* Damaſcenus, an Arabian phyſician in the 8th and 9th century. See *Fabric. Bibl. Gr.* t. xiii. p. 256.

Dame, n. Fr. Lat. *domina*, miſtreſs, lady, 7387, 7451—mother, 3260.

Dampne, v. Fr. to condemn, 5530, 5652.

Dan, n. Fr. Lat. *dominus*, lord, was a title commonly given to monks, 12973, 13935, 6. See the n. on ver. 9684. It is alſo prefixed by Chaucer to the names of other perſons of all ſorts; *Dan* Arcite, 2893; *Dan* Burnell, 15318; *Dan* Caton, 14977.

Dance, n. Fr. the olde *dance*, 478, 12013, the old game. See R. 4300; T. iii. 696. The French have the ſame phraſe, *elle ſçait aſſez de la vieille Danſe*. *Cotgrave.*

Danger, n. Fr. a dangerous ſituation; in *danger*, 665. See the note, and R. 1470—coyneſs, ſparingneſs, R. 1147; T. ii. 384; with *danger*, 6103, ſparingly.

Dangerous, adj. difficult, ſparing, 519, 5733.

Dante, pr. n. 6708, 14771; L. W. 360; F. i. 450. See the n. on ver. 6710, and Gloſſ. in v. *Lavender*.

Dapple-gray, 13813, the colour which is called in Fr. *pommelé*. See ver. 618.
Dare, v. Sax. to ſtare, 13033.
Dares, pr. n. of a ſuppoſed hiſtorian of the Trojan war, F. iii. 379; *Du.* 1070.
Darreine, v. Fr. *deſrener*, Lat. *derationare*, to conteſt, 1611, 1633.
Dart, n. Sax. a ſpear or javelin; the *dart* is ſette up for virginitee, 5657. There is an alluſion to the ſame cuſtom in *Lydg. Tra.* 26;

And oft it happeneth he that hath beſt ron
Doth not the *ſpere* like his deſert poſſede.

Daſen, pr. t. pl. of *daſe*, v. Sax. grow dim-ſighted, 16980.
Daunt, v. Fr. to conquer, P. 163; R. 4764; that ne with love may *daunted* be, orig. 4444; *qui par amours ne ſoit domptez*.
Dawe, v. Sax. to dawn, 1678, 9716.
Dawening, n. Sax. daybreak, 14888; L. W. 2183.
Dawes, n. pl. for *dayes*, 11492. The Saxon ȝ is frequently expreſſed by *w* as well as by *y*.
Daye, n. Sax. day, time, 9012; at my *day*, 16495, at the day appointed to me; to graunt him *dayes* of the remenant, 11879, to permit him to pay the remainder at certain days by inſtalments.
Deaurat, part. pa. Lat. gilded, B. K. 598.
Debate, v. Fr. to fight, 13797.
Debonaire, adj. Fr. courteous, M. 308; gentle, *Bo.* i. m. 5.
Decoped, part. pa. Fr. cut down, R. 843.
Decorate, pr. n. Decoratus, *Bo.* iii. pr. 4.
Dede, v. Sax. to grow dead, F. ii. 44—part. pa. dead, 7090.
Dedly, adj. Sax. devoted to death, 11352; *Bo.* v. pr. 6.
Deduit, n. Fr. pleaſure, 2179.

Defait, *defaited*, part. pa. Fr. wasted, T. v. 618.
Defame, n. Fr. infamy, 14467.
Defame, v. Fr. to make infamous, 3149.
Defaute, n. Fr. want, *Bo.* iii. pr. 3; *defautes*, pl. defects, 7392.
Defende, v. Fr. to forbid, 7416, 16938—to ransom, R. 7088.
Defence, n. Fr. prohibition, T. iii. 138.
Definishe, v. Fr. to define, to make a definition of, *Bo.* v. pr. 1.
Degree, n. Fr. a stair, or set of steps, R. 45—rank in life, 9901.
Deiden, pa. t. pl. of *deye*, v. Sax, died, 7483.
Deine, for *deien*, inf. m. of *deye*, v. Sax. to die, L. W. 1179.
Deinous, adj. Fr. disdainful, 3930.
Deintee, n. Fr. value, a thing of value; hath *deintee*, 4559, values highly; told no *deintee* of, 5790, set no value upon; it was *deintee*, 8988, it was a valuable thing. See also T. ii. 164.
Deinteous, adj. choice, valuable, 8141.
Deis, n. Fr. See the n. on ver. 372.
Del, n. Sax. a part; never a *del*, 3066, not a bit; every *del*, 3369, every part.
Dele, v. Sax. to divide, 7831.
Delibere, v. Fr. to deliberate, M. 307; T. iv. 169.
Delicacie, n. Fr. pleasure, 14397.
Delices, n. pl. Fr. delights, 15471.
Delie, adj. Fr. *delié*, thin, slender, *Bo.* i. pr. 1.
Delit, n. Fr. delight, 7457.
Delitable, adj. Fr. delectable, 7938, 8075.
Deliver, adj. Fr. nimble, 84; *Conf. Am.* 177, b.
Deliverly, adv. quickly, 15422.
Deliverness, n. Fr. agility, M. 262.
Delve, v. Sax. to dig, 538.

Deluvy, n. Lat. deluge, *Bo.* ii. pr. 6.
Demaine, v. Fr. to manage, F. ii. 451.
Demaine, n. Fr. management, 14583.
Deme, v. Sax. to judge, 1353.
Demoniak, n. Fr. one posseft by a devil, 7822.
Dent, n. Sax. a ftroke, F. ii. 26. See *Dint*.
Denwere, n. doubt, *Sk.* This interpretation fuits well enough with the only paffage in which I have found this word, T. L. i. 323, b. but I fhould be glad to fee fome other inftance of the ufe of it.
De par dieux jeo affente, 4459, in God's name I agree.
Depart, v. Fr. to part, to diftribute, 7796.
Depeint, part. pa. Fr. painted, 12884.
Dequace, v. to fhake down, q? T. L. ii. 327, b.
Dere, v. Sax. to hurt, 1824, 10554, 14007.
Dere, adj. Sax. dear, 2455.
Dereling, n. Sax. darling, 3791.
Dereworth, adj. Sax. precious, valued at a high rate, *Bo.* ii. pr. 1.
Derne, adj. Sax. fecret, 3200, 3297.
Derre, comp. of *dere*, dearer, 1450; T. i. 174.
Des, F. iii. 270, as *deis*.
Defcenforie, n. Fr. a veffel ufed in chymiftry for the extraction of oils *per defcenfum*, 16260.
Defcriven, inf. m. Fr. to defcribe, 10354.
Defirous, adj. Fr. eager, 10337.
Defolat, part. pa. Lat. abandoned, diftreffed, 6285.
Defpite, n. Fr. malicious anger, 949.
Defpitous, adj. angry to excefs, 6343.
Defpitoufly, adv. angrily, 8411.
Defpoile, v. Fr. to undrefs, 8250.
Deftreine, v. Fr. to vex, to conftrain, 1818, 17110.
Deftrer, n. Fr. a war-horfe, Lat. *dextrarius*, 13841.
Deftrie, *deftruie*, v. Fr. to deftroy, 1332, 17110—C. D. 1605, *defcried* fhould be *deftried*.

Determinat, part. pa. Lat. fixed, determined, 7041.
Detteles, adj. free from debt, 584.
Deve, adj. Sax. deaf, 15754.
Devining, n. Fr. divination, 2523.
Devise, n. Fr. direction, 818; R. 1974.
Devise, v. Fr. to direct, to order, 1418, 1427—to relate, 7486, 7928—at point *devise*, 3689, *a point devisé*, Fr. with the greatest exactness.
Devoir, n. Fr. duty, 2600; wele thei stode and did ther *devere*, P. L. 331.
Dey, n. See the n. on ver. 14852.
Deye, v. Sax. to die, 6987, 7210.
Deyer, n. Sax. a dier, 364.
Diapred, part. pa. Fr. diversified with flourishes, *&c.* 2160; R. 934.
Diche, v. Sax. to dig, to surround with a ditch, L. W. 708.
Dide, for *died*, 6547.
Dide, pa. t. of *do*, v. Sax. 3421; *diden*, pa. t. pl. 7073, 12901.
Die, v. Sax. to tinge, R. 1705.
Diete, n. Fr. daily food, 437.
Diffame, n. Fr. bad reputation, 8416, 8606. See *Defame*.
Digestible, adj. Lat. easy to be digested, 439.
Digestives, n. pl. Fr. things to help digestion, 14967.
Dight, v. Sax. to dispose, 14447——to dress, 6349, 17261. See ver. 10235.
Digne, adj. Fr. worthy, 2218, 5798—proud, disdainful, 519.
Dike, v. Sax. to dig, to make ditches, 538.
Dilatation, n. Fr. enlargement, 4652.
Dint, n. Sax. as *dent*; thonder-*dint*, 5858; T. v. 1504, a stroke of thunder.

Dioſcorides, pr. n. of a Greek writer on plants whoſe work is extant, 432.
Diſarray, n. Fr. diſorder, P. 254.
Diſavaunce, v. Fr. to drive back, T. ii. 511.
Diſaventure, n. Fr. misfortune, T. iv. 297.
Diſblame, v. Fr. to clear from blame, T. ii. 17.
Diſcomfiture, n. Fr. defeat, 1010.
Diſcomfort, n. Fr. diſpleaſure, 11208.
Diſcomforten, v. Fr. to diſcourage, 2706.
Diſcoverte, adj. Fr. at *diſcoverte*, P. 223, uncovered; *a deſcouvert*.
Diſdeinous, adj. Fr. diſdainful, R. 7412.
Diſencreſe, n. Fr. diminution, B. K. 203.
Diſencreſe, v. neut. Fr. to decreaſe, *Bo.* v. pr. 6.
Disfigure, n. Fr. deformity, 6542.
Diſherited, part. pa. Fr. diſinherited, ſtripped of poſ-ſeſſions, 2928; L. W. 1063.
Diſhevele, part. pa. Fr. with hair hanging looſe, 685; *deſchevelé*.
Disjoint, n. Fr. a difficult ſituation, 2964, 13341.
Diſobeiſant, part. pr. Fr. diſobedient, A. F. 429.
Diſordeined, part. pa. Fr. diſorderly, P. 238.
Diſordinate, adj. Lat. diſorderly, P. 252.
Diſordinaunce, n. Fr. irregularity, F. i. 27.
Diſparage, n. Fr. a diſparagement, 8784.
Diſpence, n. Fr. expenſe, 443, 6845.
Diſperance, n. Fr. deſpair, T. ii. 530.
Diſpitous, adj. angry to exceſs, 518. See *Deſpitous*.
Diſpleſance, n. Fr. diſpleaſure, R. 3436.
Diſpone, v. Lat. to diſpoſe, *Bo.* iv. pr. 6.
Diſport, n. Fr. *deport*, ſport, diverſion, 777.
Diſport, v. to divert, T. iii. 1139.
Diſpreiſing, part. pa. Fr. undervaluing, M. 294.
Diſputiſon, n. Fr. diſpute, 9348, 11202; the clergie of the ſouth made a *diſputeſoun*, P. L. 300.

Difrulily, adv. irregularly, R. 4900.
Diſſimule, v. Fr. to diſſemble, 17296.
Diſſimulings, n. pl. Fr. diſſemblings, 10599.
Diſſoned, part. pa. Fr. diſſonant, R. 4248.
Diſteine, v. Fr. to diſcolour, to take away the colour, T. ii. 840; L. W. 274.
Diſtinct, v. Lat. to diſtinguiſh, R. 6199.
Diſtingued, part. pa. Fr. diſtinguiſhed, *Bo*. ii. pr. 5.
Diſtourbled, p. t. Fr. diſturbed, R. 1713.
Diſtreyne, v. Fr. to conſtrain, P. 144. See *Deſtreine*.
Diſtrouble, v. Fr. to diſturb, P. 141; *Du*. 524.
Diſturne, v. Fr. to turn aſide, T. iii. 719.
Dite, v. Fr. to dictate, to write, R. 6786.
Dites, n. pl. Fr. ſayings, ditties, F. ii. 114.
Ditus, pr. n. Dictys Cretenſis, F. iii. 379.
Diverſe, adj. Fr. different, 4631.
Diverſe, v. to diverſify, T. iii. 1758.
Divine, n. for *divinity*, R. 6488.
Diviniſtre, n. Fr. a divine, 2813.
Do, v. Sax. See the *Eſſay*, &c. n. 37.——*Do*, for *don*, part. pa. M. 317.
Doand, part. pr. doing, R. 2708.
Dogerel, adj. derived, I ſuppoſe, from *dog*, ſo that rime-*dogerel*, in ver. 13853, may be underſtood to mean what in Fr. might be called *rime de chien*. See *Cotgrave* in v. *Chien; choſe de chien*, a paltry thing, a trifle, traſh, trumpery.
Dogge for the bowe, 6951, 9888, a dog uſed in ſhooting.
Doke, n. Sax. a duck, 3576.
Dole, n. Sax. as *del*, R. 2364.
Dole, n. Fr. grief, mourning, R. 2959.
Dolven, part. pa. of *delve*, v. Sax. buried, 4070.
Dombe, adj. Sax. dumb, 776.
Dome, n. Sax. judgment, opinion, 10989.
Domeſman, n. Sax. a judge, 14408.

Donet, n. a grammar, the elements of any art, from Ælius Donatus, a Roman grammarian, whose Introduction to the Latin language [*inter Gramm. Vet. Putsch.* p. 1735,] was commonly read in schools. T. L. ii. fol. 338, then drave I me among drapers my *donet* to lerne, P. P. 23, b.

Donmow, pr. n. 5799. See the note, and P. P. 44, b.

Donne, don, adj. Sax. of a brown or dun colour, T. ii. 908; A. F. 334.

Dormant, part. pr. Fr. fixed, ready, 355—*Les vaisseaux qui là* dormoint *a l'ancre, Froissart*, v. iii. c. 52.

Dortour, n. Fr. a dormitory, or common sleeping-room, 7437.

Dosein, n. Fr. a dozen, 580.

Dosser, n. Fr. a basket to be carried on the back, F. iii. 850.

Dote, v. Sax. to be foolish through age or otherwise, 9315, 16451.

Doth, imp. m. 2d per. pl. of *do*, 6631, do ye.

Douced, F. iii. 131, may perhaps be a corruption of *doucete*, which is the name of a musical instrument in a poem of Lydgate's, ms. *Bodl. Fairf.* 16;

> Ther were trumpes and trumpetes,
> Lowde shallys and *doucetes*.

Doughtren, n. pl. Sax. daughters, 14835.

Doutance, n. Fr. doubt, T. iv. 963.

Doute, v. Fr. to fear, R. 1089.

Douteless, douteles, adv. without doubt, 2669, 4511.

Doutous, adj. doubtful, T. iv. 992.

D'outre mere, Fr. from beyond sea, *Du.* 253.

Dowaire, n. Fr. dower, 8724.

Dradde, drad, p. t. & part. of *drede*, v. Sax. feared, 15483, 7945.

Draf, n. Sax. things thrown away as unfit for man's food, 17346.

Draf-ſak, 4204, a ſack full of draff.
Drafty, adj. Sax. of no more value than draff, 13851.
Dragges, n. pl. Fr. drugs, 428.
Drede, n. Sax. fear, doubt; withouten *drede*, 4449, without doubt; out of *drede*, 5313, out of doubt.
Drede, v. Sax. to fear, 2595. *Dred*, pa. t. 8056, for *drad*.
Dredeful, adj. timorous, 1481, 11621.
Dredeles, adv. without doubt, T. i. 1035.
Dreint, pa. t. & part. of *drenche*, drowned, 11690, 3520.
Drenche, v. Sax. to drown, 3617.
Drenche, v. neut. Sax. to be drowned, 3521, 5343.
Drerineſſe, n. Sax. ſorrow, R. 4728.
Drery, adj. Sax. ſorrowful, T. i. 13.
Dreſſe, v. Fr. to addreſs, apply, 8883.
Dretche, v. act. Sax. to vex, to trouble, T. ii. 1471.
Dretched, part. pa. oppreſſed, troubled, 14893; *Conf. Am.* 79.
Dretche, v. neut. Sax. to delay, T. ii. 1264, iv. 1446; *Conf. Am.* 178.
Dretching, n. delay, T. iii. 855.
Drie, v. Sax. to ſuffer, R. 4390, 7484; T. v. 264, 296.
Driſe, v. Sax. to drive, R. 1874.
Drinkeles, adj. Sax. without drink, T. ii. 718.
Dronkelew, adj. Sax. given to drink, 7625, 12429; P.P. 41.
Dronken, part. pa. of *drink*, v. Sax. drunk, 7481.
Drough, pa. t. of *draw*, v. Sax. *drew*, T. v. 1557; L. W. 1457.
Drovy, adj. Sax. dirty, P. 238.
Druerie, n. Fr. courtſhip, gallantry, 13823; R. 844—a miſtreſs, R. 5064. See *Du Cange* in v. *Drudaria*.—The reader may perhaps be not diſpleaſed to ſee the following diſcription of a drut or lover by Guillem Aeſmar, a Provencal poet, mſ. *Crofts*, fol. 219.

Ben paoc ama *drut*, qi non es gelos,
Et paoc ama, qi non eſt airos,
Et paoc ama, qi non es folettis,
Et paoc ama, qi non fa tracios;
Mais vaut d amor qi ben eſt enveios
Un dolz plorar non fait qatorze ris.
Qant eu li quier merce en genoillos,
E la mi colpa et mi met ochaiſos,
Et l aigua m cur aval per mer lo vis,
Et ela m fai un regard amoros,
Et eu li bais la bucha els ols amdos,
Adonc mi par un ioi de paradis.

Drugge, v. Sax. to drag, 1418.

Dubbed, part. pa. Sax. created a knight, P. 231; the phraſe is derived from the ſtroke, (with a ſword or otherwiſe) which was always a principal ceremony at the creation of a knight; at *dubban*, Iſland. ſignifies *to ſtrike*: this ſtroke in French was called *la colée*. See *L'Ordene de Chevalerie par Hue de Tabarie*, ver. 244, *ſeq.* publiſhed by M. Barbazan 1759, and *Du Cange* in v. *Alapa Militaris*.

Duetee, n. Fr. duty, what is due to any one, 6934, 6973.

Dulle, v. act. Sax. to make dull, 16561.

Dulle, v. neut. Sax. to grow dull, R. 4792.

Dun is in the mire, 16954. See *Ray's Proverbial Similes*, p. 219, as dull as *Dun in the mire*. I ſuppoſe *Dun* was a nickname given to the aſs from his colour, as well as *Burnell*. See the n. on ver. 15318.

Dure, v. Fr. to endure, 1362, 11148.

Dureſſe, n. Fr. hardſhip, ſeverity, R. 3547.

Duſked, pa. t. Sax. grew dark or dim, 2808.

Dutee, 3062, as *duetee*.

Dwale, n. Sax. a ſleeping potion, 4159; C. L. 998.

Dwellings, n. pl. Sax. delays, *Bo.* i. m. 1; *moras*, orig.

Dwined, part. pa. Sax. waſted, R. 360.

E.

Eared, part. pa. ploughed, F. i. 485. See *Ere.*

Ebraike, adj. Hebrew, 4909.

Ecclesiast, n. an ecclesiastical person, 710—the book of Ecclesiastes or Ecclesiasticus, 6233.

Eche, adj. Sax. ælce, each one, every one, of any number, 39, 662, 1134.

Eche, v. Sax. to add, F. iii. 975—to add to, to encrease, T. i. 706.

Edippe, pr. n. OEdipus, T. iv. 300.

Effect, n. Fr. substance, 7033, 9272.

Eft, adv. Sax. again, 1671, 5212, 10945.

Eftsone, *eftsones*, adv. Sax. soon after, presently, 3489, 5329, 6390.

Egalitee, n. Fr. equality, P. 258.

Eger, *egre*, adj. Fr. sharp, P. 145; R. 217.

Egge, v. Sax. to incite, P. 260.

Eggement, n. Sax. incitement, 5262.

Egging, n. 10009, as *eggement.*

Egremoine, n. Fr. agrimony, 16268.

Eire, for *air*, 3473.

Eisel, n. Sax. vinegar, R. 217.

Elat, part. pa. Lat. elated, 14173.

Elde, n. Sax. old age, 6797, 10054.

Elde, v. Sax. to make old, R. 391, 2.--v. neut. to grow old, R. 395.

Elenge, adj. strange, 6781. See the note, but I much distrust the etymology there proposed from Gloss. *Ur.* In ver. 13152 it seems to signify dull, cheerless, as in P. P. 111, b. hevy-chered I yede, and *elenge* in herte. And so perhaps it should be understood in the passages quoted from C. N. 115, and P. P. 3 b. and 46 b.

Elengenesse, n. R. 7406; in the orig. *soucy*, care, trouble.

Elfe, n. Sax. a witch, 5174—a faery, 6455.
Elf-quene, n. queen of elves or faeries, 6442, 13720, 4.
Eli, pr. n. 7472, seems to be put for *Elie*. See 1 *Kings*, chap. 19.
Elie, pr. n. Elijah, 7698. The Carmelites pretend that Elijah was the founder of their order.
Elisee, pr. n. Elisha, the disciple of Elijah, 7698.
Elles, adv. Sax. else, 377, 1153; *elles* what, F. iii. 651, any thing else; *elleswher*, 2115, 13520, elsewhere.
Elvish, adj. Sax. faery-like, fantastick, 16219, 16310; in ver. 13633 it seems to signify shy, reserved.
Embelise, v. Fr. to beautify, L. W. 1735.
Embolde, v. Fr. to make bold, C. L. 1147.
Emboyssement, n. Fr. ambush, M. 276.
Embrouded, part. pa. Fr. embroidered, 89; L. W. 119.
Eme, n. Sax. uncle, T. ii. 162.
Emforth, prep. Sax. even with; *emforth* my might, 2237, even with my might, with all my power; *emforth* my wit, T. ii. 243, to the utmost of my understanding: it is a corruption of ꞓpenꝼoꝛð, which occurs at length in P. P. 66, b. *evenforth* with thyselfe, and 108, b. he did equitie for all *evenforth* his power.
Empeire, v. Fr. to impair, hurt, 10072.
Emperice, n. Fr. emperess, 6828, 11360.
Emplastre, v. Fr. to plaster over, 10171.
Emplie, v. to infold, to involve, *Bo.* v. m. 1; *implicat*, orig.
Empoisoner, n. Fr. a poisoner, 12828.
Empresse, v. neut. Fr. to crowd, 9452, 16539.
Emprise, n. Fr. undertaking, 2542.
Empte, v. Sax. to empty, 16209.
Enbattelled, part. pa. Fr. indented like a battlement, 14866.
Enbibing, part. pr. Lat. imbibing, 16082.

Embosed, part. pa. Fr. *embosqué*, sheltered in a wood, *Du.* 353.
Embossed, part. pa. Fr. *embossé*, raised, L. W. 1198.
Embrace, v. Fr. to take hold of, 8288.
Embraude, v. Fr. to embroider, L. W. 2340.
Encense, n. Fr. incense, 2279.
Encense, v. Fr. to burn incense, 15863; to burn incense to, 15880.
Enchausing, n. Fr. heat, P. 253.
Encheson, n. Fr. cause, occasion, 10770; M. 297.
Encorporing, part. pr. Fr. incorporating, 16283.
Endelong, prep. Sax. along, 2680, 11304—adv. lengthways, 1993.
Endetted, part. pa. Fr. indebted, 16202.
Endite, v. Fr. to dictate, relate, 2743.
Endoute, v. Fr. to doubt, to fear, R. 1664.
Endrie, v. Sax. to suffer, C. L. 727, 941.
Enee, pr. n. Æneas, 4484.
Eneidos, pr. n. Virgil's Æneis, 15365.
Enfamined, part. pa. Fr. hungry, L. W. 2418.
Enfecte, v. Fr. to infect, 16441—part. pa. infected, C. L. 217.
Enforce, v. Fr. to strengthen, 5922.
Enforced, part. pa. constrained by force, P. 261.
Enfortune, v. Fr. to endow with a certain fortune, C. M. 106.
Engendrure, n. Fr. generation, 5716, 5719.
Engined, part. pa. Fr. racked, tortured, 15066.
Engluting, 16234, rather *enluting*, stopping with clay.
Engregge, v. Fr. to aggravate, P. 261.
Engreve, v. Fr. to hurt, R. 3444.
Enhaunse, v. Fr. to raise, 1436.
Enhaunsed, part. pa. raised, 9248.
Enhort, v. Fr. to exhort, 2853.
Enlaced, part. pa. Fr. entangled, *Bo.* v. pr. 1.

Enlangoured, part. pa. Fr. faded with langour, R. 7399.
Enleven, num. Sax. eleven, 17317.
Enlumine, v. Fr. to illuminate, 7909.
Enoint, part. pa. Fr. anointed, 2963.
Enseled, part. pa. Fr. sealed up, kept secret, C. V. 151.
Enspire, v. Fr. to inspire, 6.
Ensure, v. Fr. to assure, 12077, 12971.
Entaile, n. Fr. shape, R. 162, 3711.
Entailed, part. pa. Fr. carved, R. 140.
Entalente, v. Fr. to excite, *Bo.* v. pr. 5.
Entend, v. Fr. to attend, 5857, 11001.
Entendement, n. Fr. understanding, T. iv. 1696.
Entente, n. Fr. intention, 1489.
Ententif, adj. Fr. attentive, 9165.
Enterchangeden, pa. t. pl. Fr. exchanged, T. iii. 1374.
Entermedled, part. pa. Fr. intermixed, R. 906.
Entermete, v. Fr. to interpose, 6416; R. 2966.
Enterpart, v. Fr. to share, T. i. 593.
Entetched, part. pa. Fr. *entaché*; it is applied indifferently to things and persons marked or endowed with good or bad qualities: *entetched* and defouled with yvel, *Bo.* iv. pr. 3, stained and defiled with evil—the best *entetched*, T. v. 832, endowed with the best qualities.
Entree, n. Fr. entry, 1985.
Entremees, n. pl. Fr. choice dishes served in between the courses at a feast, *Cotg.* R. 6831.
Entrike, v. Fr. to deceive, R. 1642—to entangle, A. F. 403.
Entuned, part. pa. Fr. tuned, 123.
Entunes, n. pl. Fr. songs, tunes, *Du.* 309.
Envenime, v. Fr. to poison, 6056.
Envenimiug, n. poisoning, 9934.
Envie, v. Fr. to vie, to contend, 5724; *Du.* 406.
Environ, adv. Fr. about, C. L. 1031; *Conf. Am.* 139, b.

Environ, v. Fr. to ſurround, R. 7067.
Envoluped, part. pa. Fr. wrapt up, 12876.
Envyned. See the n. on ver. 344.
Epiſtolis, Lat. epiſtles, 4475.
Equipolences, n. pl. Fr. equivalents, R. 7126.
Er, adv. Sax. before, 3787—before that, 4193, 2639.
Erande, n. Sax. a meſſage, an errand, *Du*. 134.
Ere, v. Fr. to plough, 888.
Ereos, for *Eros*, pr. n. Gr. Love, 1376.
Erke, adj. Sax. weary, ſick, R. 4867.
Erly, adv. Sax. early, 811, 2491.
Erme, v. Sax. to grieve, 12246.
Ermeful. See the n. on ver. 12236.
Ermin, adj. Armenian, 14344.
Erneſt, n. Sax. zeal, ſtudious purſuit of any thing, L.W. 1285.
Erneſtful, adj. ſerious, 9051; T. ii. 1727.
Erratike, adj. Fr. wandering, applied to the planets, T. v. 1811.
Erraunt, part. pr. Fr. ſtrolling, applied to a thief, 17173.
Ers, *erſe*, n. Sax. the fundament, 3732, 7272.
Erſt, adv. ſuperl. of *er*, firſt, 778; at *erſt*, at firſt, for the firſt time, 8861, 15732, 13624—it is ſometimes redundant, long *erſt* or, 12596, long before.
Ertheles, adj. Sax. without earth, T. iv. 770.
Eſchaunge, n. Fr. exchange, T. iv. 146.
Eſcheve, *eſchue*, v. Fr. to ſhun, to decline, 9686; C. N. 114.
Eſculapius, pr. n. 431; a book of medicine under his name is mentioned by *Fabric. Bibl. Gr*. t. i. p. 56, n. *.
Eſe, n. Fr. pleaſure, 5709.
Eſe, v. to accommodate, 2196.
Eſed, part. pa. 2672. See the n. on ver. 29.
Eſement, n. relief, 4177, 4184.

Esie, adj. gentle, light; *esie* sighes, T. iii. 1369, which passage Lord Surry has copied, *Songes*, &c. p. 12, "and *easy* sighes, such as folkes draw in love."
Esier, comp. d. lighter; of *esier* avail, C. L. 116, of lighter or less value.
Esilich, adv. gently, T. i. 317.
Esperus, pr. n. Hesperus, a name of the planet Venus, B.°K. 613.
Espiaille, n. Fr. spying, private watching, 6905; M. 276.
Espirituell, adj. Fr. spiritual, heavenly, R. 650, 672.
Essoine, n. Fr. a legal excuse, P. 150.
Estat, *estate*, n. Fr. state, condition, 203, 524—administration of government, 7600.
Estatelich, adj. stately, 140.
Estres, n. pl. Fr. the inward parts of a building, 1973, 4293; *R. de la R.* 13267, *car il scet de l'Hostel les* estres.
Eterne, adj. Lat. everlasting, 1306.
Ethe, adj. Sax. easy, R. 3955; T. v. 850.
Evangiles, n. pl. Fr. gospels, 5086.
Even, adj. Sax. equal; an *even* Cristen, P. 181, 207, a fellow-Christian.
Evenlike, adj. Sax. equal, *Bo.* iv. m. 6.
——— adv. equally, *Bo.* iv. pr. 2.
Ever, adv. Sax. always; *ever* in on, 1773, 3878, continually in the same manner; *ever* lenger the more, 10718, 11772. See P. 264, where this elliptical phrase is expressed at length.
Everich, adj. Sax. every one of many, 373, 2194—each of two, 1188, 2098, 2101, 6986.
Ew, n. Sax. yew, 2925.
Exaltat, part. pa. Lat. exalted, 6286.
Exametron, 13985, is explained by the context to signify a verse of six feet; it usually signifies the heroick

verſe, but here, I ſuppoſe, muſt be underſtood to mean the iambick, in which the ancient tragedies were commonly verſified.

Executour, n. Fr. executioner, 7592.

Executrice n. Fr. a female executioner, T. iii. 618.

Exorciſations, n. pl. Fr. exorciſms, conjurations, F. iii. 173.

Expans yeres, 11587. "In this and the following verſes "the poet deſcribes the Alphonſine aſtronomical "tables by the ſeveral parts of them, wherein ſome "technical terms occur which were uſed by the old "aſtronomers, and continued by the compilers of "of thoſe tables. *Collect years* are certain ſums of "years, with the motions of the heavenly bodies "correſponding to them, as of 20, 40, 60, *&c.* diſ-"poſed into tables; and *expans years* are the ſingle "years, with the motions of the heavenly bodies "anſwering to them, beginning at 1, and continued "on to the ſmalleſt *collect* ſum, as 20, *&c.* A *root* or "*radix* is any certain time taken at pleaſure, from "which as an era the celeſtial motions are to be com-"puted. By *proporcionel convenientes* are meant the "tables of proportional parts." Gloſſ. *Ur.* "*Argu-"ment* in aſtronomy is an arch whereby we ſeek an-"other unknown arch proportional to the firſt." *Chambers.*

Expectaunt, part. pr. Fr. waiting, R. 4571.

Expleite, v. Fr. to perform, R. 6174.

Ey, n. Sax. an egg, 14851, 16274; but as it were a a grypes *eye*, *Conf. Am.* 22.

Ey, interj. 10165.

Eyen, n. pl. Sax. eyes, 152, 201.

Eyre, for *air*, F. ii. 419.

Eyriſh, adj. aerial, belonging to the air, F. ii. 424, 457.

F

Fable, n. Fr. idle difcourfe, R. 1439, 6603.

Faconde, n. Fr. eloquence, A. F. 558.

Facounde, adj. eloquent, *Du.* 926; A. F. 521.

Faerie, n. Fr. the nation of Faeries, 6441. See the note—Enchantment, the work of faeries, 9617, 10515; king of *Faerie*, 13101, 8; quene of *Faerie*, 10190; contree of *Faerie*, 13731.

Fain, adj. Sax. glad, 13241; than was I as *fayne* as foule of fayre morowe, P. P. 47, b.

Fain, adv. gladly, 9949.

Faine, v. Fr. to feign, to diffemble, R. 3089; to fwinke and travail he not *faineth*, R. 5685, he does not feign or pretend only to labour, *i.e.* he labours ferioufly.

Fairebede, n. Sax. beauty, R. 2484.

Faitour, n. Fr. a lazy idle fellow, P. P. 32 b. 33 b. *faitard, faiteor*, un pareffeux, *piger. Lacombe.*

Falding, n. 392, 3212, a kind of coarfe cloth, *Sk.* He derives it from the A. S. fealđ, *plica*: however that may be Helmoldus [*Chron. Slav.* l. i. c. 1,] fpeaks of *indumenta lanea* (probably coarfe enough) *quæ nos appellamus faldones*; and *fallin* in Irifh, according to Lhuyd, fignifies a mantle. Giraldus Cambr. [*Topog. Hibern. dift.* 3. c. 10,] defcribes the Irifh as clothed in *phalingis laneis, vice palliorum. Faldyng* cloth, *Amphibalus. Birrus. Prompt. Parv.* Row cloth, as *faldyng* and other like. *Endromis Amphibalus. ibid.* See *Du Cange* in v. *Amphibalus.*

Fall, for *fallen*, part. pa. P. 147.

Falfen, v. Fr. to falfify, 3175—to deceive R. 5416.

Falwe, adj. Sax. yellow, 1366.

Falwes n. pl. Sax. harrowed lands, 6238.

Famuler, adj. Lat. domeftick, 9658.

Fan, n. See the n. on ver. 16991.

Fande, pa. t. of *finde*, v. Sax. found, R. 2707.

Fane, n. a weathercock, 8872; C. D. 79.
Fantasie, n. Fr. fancy, 9451.
Fantome, n. Fr. any false imagination, 5457; *et disent plusieurs qu' ils avoient eté en* fantosme. *Froissart*, v. i. c. 63.
Farce, v. Fr. *farder*, to paint, R. 2285.
Fardel, n. Fr. a burthen, R. 5683.
Fare, v. Sax. to go, 1397, 12985; to *fare* wel, to speed, to be happy, 2437.
Fare, n. seems to have been derived from the French v. *faire*, whenever it can be interpreted by the word *ado*. See ver. 1811; this hote *fare*, ver. 3997; for which the wardein chidde and made *fare*, ver. 4989; what amounteth all this *fare?* ver. 13193; betwixt us two nedeth no strange *fare*, T. iv. 532; and leve this nice *fare*. In other instances it follows the sense of the Saxon v. *fare*, as in the compound words wel*fare*, thorough*fare*, &c.
Faren, *fare*, part. pa. 7354, 7364, 13129.
Fares, for *fareth*, 4021.
Faring, part. pr. 11244, 13948.
Farme, n. Sax. food, a meal, C. D. 1750. See *Spelman* in v. *Firma*.
Farse, v. Fr. *farcir*, to stuff, 233.
Fathe, n. F. iii. 1050. See *Lathe*.
Faute, n. Fr. want, 10757.
Fawe, adj. Sax. glad, 5802, as *fain*.
Fay, n. Fr. faith, 3284.
Fayre, adj. Sax, fair, 204, 234.
—— adv. fairly, gracefully, 94, 275.
Feblesse, n. Fr. weakness, T. ii. 863.
Fecche, v. Sax. to fetch, 6942, 7136.
Fee, n. Sax. money, 6212; in R. 6044 it seems to signify inheritable possessions, in contradistinction to money or moveables.

Feffe, v. Fr. to infeoff, to present, T. v. 1688; C. L. 932.
Feine, v. Fr. to feign, 738.
Fel, adj. Sax. cruel, destructive, 7584, 13758.
Felaw, n. Sax. fellow, companion, 6967.
Felawship, n. Sax. company, 476.
Felawshipe, v. to accompany, *Bo.* iv. m. 1, pr. 3.
Felde, n. Sax. a field, 1524.
Felden, pa. t. pl. of *felle*, v. Sax. felled, made to fall, R. 911.
Fele, adj. Sax. many, 8793; C. L. 191.
Fele, v. Sax. to feel, 6088; to have fense, 11039; to perceive, 15623.
Fell, n. Sax. skin, T. i. 91.
Felonie, n. Fr. all forts of criminal violence, 1998.
Feloun, adj. Fr. cruel, R. 3250.
Feminie, pr. n. the country of Amazons, 868. See the note.
Femininitee, n. Fr. womanhood, 4780.
Fend, n. Sax. an enemy, the devil, 5200, 7030.
Fendliche, adj. devilish, 5171, 5203.
Fenne, n. 12824, the name of the sections of Avicenne's great work entitled *Canun*. See *Canon*.
Feoffed, part. pa. Fr. infeoffed, 9572.
Fer, adv. Sax. far, 4013, 5078.
Ferre, comp. 48, 1852, 2062, further.
Ferrest, superl. 496, furthest.
Ferd, *fered*, part. pa. of *fere*, terrified, 15392, 16392; T. ii. 124.
Ferd, *ferde*, pa. t. of *fare*, 1374, 3457, 10775.
Ferden, pa. t. pl. 1649, 2119.
Fere, n. Sax. a companion, a wife, T. iv. 791; in *fere*, 4748, 4814, together, in company.
Fere, for *fire*, R. 2471; T. i. 229.
Fere, n. Sax. fear, 2346, 6604.
—— v. Sax. to terrify, T. iv. 1483.

Ferforth, *ferforthly*, adv. Sax. far forth, 962, 4992.
Ferly, adj. Sax. ſtrange, 4171.
Fermacie, for *pharmacie*, n. Fr. a medicine, 2715.
Ferme, n. Fr. a farm, 253.
Fermerere, n. Lat. *infirmarius*, the officer in a religious houſe who had the care of the infirmary, 7441; *Du Cange* in v.
Ferne, adv. Sax. before, 10570. See the note.
Fers, adj. Fr. fierce, 1600.
Fers, n. *Du.* 654, *seq.* the piece at cheſs next to the king, which we and other European nations call *the queen*, though very improperly, as Hyde has obſerved. *Pherz* or *Pherzân*, which is the Perſian name for the ſame piece, ſignifies the king's chief counſellor or general. *Hiſt. Shahilud.* p. 88, 9.
Ferthing, n. Sax. a farthing, any very ſmall thing; no *ferthing*—of greſe, 134, not the ſmalleſt ſpot of greaſe.
Feſt, n. Sax. fiſt, 12736.
Feſte, n. Fr. feaſt, 10375.
Feſteying, part. pr. Fr. feaſting, 10659.
Feſtlich, adj. uſed to feaſts, 10595.
Fetche, n. Sax. a vetch, T. iii. 938.
Fete, n. Fr. work, 8305.
Fetiſe, adj. well made, neat, 157.
Fetiſely, adv. neatly, properly, 124, 3205.
Fette, *fet*, part. pa. of *fecche*, 821, 2529, 5087.
Fey, n. Fr. faith, L. W. 2508.
Feyre, n. Fr. a fair or market, 5803.
Fiaunce, n. Fr. truſt, R. 5481.
Fidel, n. Sax. a fiddle, 298.
Fill, for *fell*, pa. t. of *fall*, 1105; 2668.
Finch, n. Sax. a ſmall bird; to pull a *finch*, 654, was a proverbial expreſſion, ſignifying to ſtrip a man by fraud of his money, &c. See R. 5983;

If I may gripe a riche man
I ſhall ſo *pulle* him, if I can,
That he ſhall in a fewe ſtoundes
Leſe all his markes and his poundes.——
Our maidens ſhall eke plucke him ſo
That him ſhall neden fethers mo.——

See alſo R. 6820;

Withoute ſcalding they hem *pulle*.

Find, v. Sax. to find, to ſupply, 12471. See the n.
Fint, for *findeth*, 4069, 15686.
Fine, *fin*, n. Fr. end, 4844, 9980.
Fine, v. Fr. to ceaſe, 6718; R. 1797.
Fine, adj. Fr. of *fine* force, T. v. 421, of very neceſſity.
Fit, n. Sax. a diviſion or ſhort portion of a poem, 13816. See Gloſſ. *Percy* in v.
Fittingeſt, adj. ſup. Sax. moſt fitting, A. F. 551.
Fixe, adj. Fr. fixed, 11594, 16247.
Flaie, for *fley*, pa. t. of *flee*, flew, C. N. 213.
Flaine, part. pa. of *flaie*, v. Sax. flaied or flead, P. 185. l. 2.
Flambe, n. Fr. flame, T. v. 302.
Flatour, n. Fr. a flatterer, 15331; *Conf. Am.* 154, b.
Flawe, adj. yellow, from the Lat. *flavus*, C. L. 782; Gloſſ. *Ur.*
Flecked, adj. ſpotted, 9722, 16033.
Fleckering, part. pr. 1964. See *Flicker*.
Flee, v. neut. Sax. to fly, 6102, 10436.
Fleen, n. pl. Sax. fleas, 16966.
Fleme, v. Sax. to baniſh, 17131; R. 6781.
Flemed, part. pa. 15526.
Flemer, n. baniſher, 4880.
Flete, v. Sax. to float, to ſwim, 2399.
Flete, for *fleteth*, 4883.
Fleting, part. pr. 1958.
Flicker, v. neut. Sax. to flutter, P. 244, l. 8; T. iv. 1221.

Flit, v. neut. Sax. to fly, P. 177, l. 6; R. 5359; *elle fuit*, orig.
Flit, v. act. R. 1812, to remove.
Flitering, part. pr. floating, *Bo.* iii. m. 9; *fluitantis*, orig.
Flitted, part. pa. removed, shifted, T. v. 1543.
Flo, n. Sax. an arrow, 17213. *Flone*, pl. B. K. 469.
Flockmel, adv. Sax. in a flock, 7962.
Florein, pr. n. a species of gold coin, 12704.
Flotery, adj. Sax. floating. See the n. on ver. 2885.
Flotte, v. Fr. to float, *Bo.* iii. pr. 11.
Flotte, v. *Bo.* iii. pr. 11, as *flete*.
Floureles, adj. without flower, C. D. 1860.
Flourette, n. Fr. a small flower, R. 891.
Floyting, 91, playing on the flute. See the note.
Foine, v. Fr. to make a pass in fencing, to push, 16561. 2552.
Foison, n. Fr. abundance, 3165, 4924.
Foled, part. pa. Sax. foaled, 7127.
Folehardinesse, n. Fr. rashness, *Bo.* i. pr. 3.
Fole-large, adj. M. 299, l. 16; P. 237, *penult*, foolishly liberal.
Folie, n. Fr. folly, 3148, 1800.
Folily, adv. foolishly, 9277, 15896.
Folwe, v. Sax. to follow, 530, 6165.
Foly, adj. foolish, R. 5006, 5085.
Fond, adj. Sax. foolish, R. 5366.
Fond, pa. t. of *find*, 3819, 10121.
Fonde, v. Sax. to try, 4767, 9284; T. iii. 1161.
Fong, v. Sax. to take, 4797.
Fonne, n. Sax. a fool, 4087.
Fonne, v. to be foolish, C. L. 458.
Font-stone, n. Sax. a font for baptizing, 5143.
For, prep. Sax. *pro*, Lat. *pour*. Fr.; it is frequently prefixed to verbs in the infinitive mode in the French manner; *for* to tellen, 73; *for* to don, 78, *pour dire*, *pour faire*; *for* to han ben, 754, *pour avoir été*—It

ſometimes ſignifies--againſt; *for*percing of his herte, 13791, againſt, or to prevent, piercing; *for* ſteling of the roſe, R. 4229, againſt ſtealing. See P. P. 31; ſome ſhall ſow the ſacke *for* ſheding of the wheate, *i. e.* to prevent ſhedding.

For, conj. Sax. *quia*, Lat. *pour ce que*, Fr. becauſe that; *for* him luſte to ride ſo, 102; *for* ſhe wolde virtue pleſe, 8092; *for* I teche, 12374.

For, in compoſition, has various powers; it is moſt commonly intenſive of the ſignification of the word with which it is joined, as in *for*dronken, *for*dry, *for*fered, &c.; ſometimes privative, as in *for*boden, *for*yete; and ſometimes only communicative of an ill ſenſe, as in *for*faite, *for*fare, *for*juged, &c.

For, Fr. and *ver*, Belg. have ſimilar powers in compoſition.

Forbere, v. Sax. to abſtain, R. 4751.

Forboden, part. pa. of *forbede*, v. Sax. forbidden, P. 242; R. 6616.

Forbrake, pa. t. broke off, *Bo.* iv. pr. 1; *abrupi*, orig.

Forbruſed, part. pa. Fr. ſorely bruiſed, 14532.

Force, n. Fr. no *force*, 7711, no matter; I do no *force*, 6816, I care not; I do no *force* of your divinitee, 7094, I care not for your divinity; no *force* of deth, 8968, no matter for death; they yeve no *force*, R. 4826, they care not; *de fruit avoir ne fait* force, orig.

Forcutte, v. Sax. to cut through, 17289.

Fordo, v. Sax. to do away, to ruin, 13057.

Fordon, *fordo*, part. pa. undone, 11866, 17239.

Fordrive, (*fordriven*) part. pa. Sax. driven away, R. 3782.

Fordronken, part. pa. Sax. very drunken, 3122, 12608.

Fordry, adj. Sax. very dry, 10723.

Fordwined, part. pa. Sax. waſted away, R. 366.

Fore, (*foren*) part. pa. of *fare*, v. Sax. gone, R. 2710.

Fore, prep. Sax. is ſeldom uſed by itſelf; in compoſition it has the power of *before*.

Forein, n. L. W. 1960, a jakes, Gloſſ. *Ur.* from *Sk.*; the context ſeems rather to require that it ſhould ſignify an outward court or garden.

Foreweting, n. Sax. foreknowledge, 15249.

Forewote, *forewete*, v. Sax. to foreknow, 15240.

Forfaite, v. Fr. to miſdo, P. 164.

Forfare, v. Sax. to fare ill, R. 5388.

Forfered, part. pa. Sax. much afraid, 10841; T. iv. 1411.

Forgifte, n. Sax. forgiveneſs, L. W. 1851.

Forgon, inf. v. Sax. to omit, to loſe, 9959, 17244.

Forgrowen, part. pa. Sax. overgrown, F. L. 45.

Forjuged, part. pa. Fr. wrongfully judged, B. K. 275.

Forkerve, v. Sax. to carve or cut through, 17289.

Forlaft, part. pa. Sax. left off entirely, 12017.

Forleſe, v. Sax. to loſe entirely, P. 234.

Forlete, v. Sax. to give over, to quit, P. 143, l. 2.

Forlore, (*forloren*) part. pa. Sax. utterly loſt, 3505.

Forloyne, n. Fr. *forlonge*, a term of the chaſe, which ſignifies that the game is far off, *Du.* 386.

Forme, adj. Sax. firſt; Adam oure *forme* father, M. 256.

Formeſt, adj. ſup. Sax. firſt, *Du.* 890.

Formell, A. F. 371, is put for the female of any fowl, more frequently for a female eagle. See ver. 445, 535.

Forpined, part. pa. Sax. waſted away, tormented, 205, 1455.

Forſake, v. Sax. to deny, *Bo.* ii. pr. 3, 4.

Forſhapen, part. pa. Sax. transformed, T. ii. 66.

Forſhronke, (*forſhronken*) part. pa. Sax. ſhrunk up, F. L. 358.

Forſleuthe, *forſlouthe*, *forſlugge*, v. Sax. to loſe through ſloth, 15102; P. 220.

Forsongen, part. pa. Sax. tired with ſinging, R. 664.
Forſter, n. Fr. a foreſter, 117.
Forſtraught, part. pa. Sax. diſtracted, 13035.
Forthby, adv. Sax. forward by, 13499, 13532.
Forther, v. Sax. to further, to advance, T. ii. 1368.
Forthinke, v. Sax. to grieve, to vex, 9780; T. ii. 1414.
Forthought, pa. t. of *forthinke*, R. 1671.
Forthren, inf. m. of *forther*, T. v. 1706.
Forthy, conj. Sax. therefore, 1843.
Fortroden, part. pa. of *fortread*, v. Sax. troden down, P. 154.
Fortuit, adj. Fr. accidental, *Bo.* v. pr. 1.
Fortune, v. Fr. to make fortunate, 419; to give good or bad fortune, 2379.
Fortunous, adj. proceeding from fortune, *Bo.* ii. pr. 3, 4.
Forwaked, part. pa. Sax. having waked long, 5016.
Forwandred, part. pa. Sax. having wandred long, R. 3336.
Forwelked, part. pa. Sax. much wrinkled, R. 360.
Forwept, part. pa. Sax. having much wept, C. D. 1833.
Forwered, part. pa. Sax. worn out, R. 235.
Forwerie, adj. Sax. very weary, R. 3336.
Forword, (*foreword*) n. Sax. a promiſe or covenant, 831, 854.
Forwounded, part. pa. Sax. much wounded, R. 1830.
Forwrapped, part. pa. wrapped up, 12652; P. 170.
Foryelde, v. Sax. to repay, 8707; L. W. 457.
Foryete, v. Sax. to forget, 1884.
Foryetten, part. pa. 3055.
Foſter, n. Fr. R. 6329, as *forſter*.
Foſtred, part. pa. of *foſter*, v. Sax. nouriſhed, 8916, 9.
Foſtring, n. nutriment, 7427.
Fote-hot, 4858, immediately. See the n. and add to the inſtances there quoted *Du.* 375.

Fote-mantel, 474, means, I ſuppoſe, a ſort of riding-petticoat, ſuch as is now uſed by market-women.
Fother, n. Sax. a carriage-load; an indefinite large quantity, 532, 1910.
Foudre, n. Fr. lightning, F. ii. 27.
Foule, n. Sax. a bird, 10463.
Found, pa. t. of *find*, ſupplied, 12471. See the n.
Founde, v. *An.* 244, as *fonde*.
Foundred, pa. t. of *founder*, v. Fr. fell down, 2689.
Fowertie, num. Sax. forty, R. 5733.
Foxerie, n. foxiſh manners, R. 6795.
Fra, for *fro*, prep. Sax. from; it is ſometimes uſed adverbially, til and *fra*, 4037, to and *fro*, 2850.
Fraine, v. Sax. to aſk, T. v. 1226.
Fraknes, n. pl. Sax. ſpots, freckles, 2171.
Franchiſe, n. Fr. frankneſs, generoſity, 9861, 11828.
Frank, n. a denomination of French money, anſwering at preſent to the *livre Tournois*, 13111.
Frankelein, n. Fr. See his character, ver. 333----362, and the n. on ver. 333.
Fraught, v. Sax. to freight, load a ſhip, 4591.
Fre, adj. Sax. willing, unconſtrained, 854—at liberty, 5631—liberal, bountiful, 13106, 13462.
Fredom, n. Sax. 46, 17075, as *franchiſe*.
Freeltee, n. Fr. frailty, 5674, 5.
Fregius, for *Phrygius*, *Du.* 1070.
Fremde, *fremed*, adj. Sax. ſtrange, 10743; T. ii. 248; to frend ne to *fremed*, P. P. 79.
Frenetike, adj. Fr. frantick, T. v. 206.
Frenſeie, n. Fr. a frenzy, T. i. 728.
Frere, n. Fr. a frier. See his character, ver. 208—271; and P. P. 12, a. b.
Freſhe, v. Fr. to refreſh, R. 1513.
Fret, n. Fr. a band, L. W. 225, 8; F. L. 152.
Fret, *frette*, part. pa. Fr. fraught, filled, R. 4705;

L. W. 1115; C. L. 124; or perhaps wrought in a kind of *fret*work: a sort of blazon is called *fretté*. In R. 4705, and through the *fret* full of falshede—we should read—a trouthe *fret* full of falshede.

Frete, v. Sax. to eat, devour, 2070.

Freting, part. pr. 2021.

Frette, (*freted*) part. pa. 4895.

Freyne, v. Sax. 13530, 15901, as *fraine*.

Frise, pr. n. Friezland, R. 1093.

Frote, v. Fr. to rub, 3746; T. iii. 1121.

Frounceles, adj. Fr. without wrinkle, R. 860.

Froward, adj. Sax. averse, R. 4940.

Fro ye, T. i. 5, from you; *ye* is put for *you*, that *fro ye* may rhyme, in appearance at least, with *joye* and *Troye*: so in ver. 7038, *say ye* rhymes to *praye*. See more of these double rhymes in the n. on ver. 674, and add the following passages, in which *the* (*thee*) being the eleventh and last syllable of the verse is to be pronounced without any accent———
ver. 10987, *aloue the* rhymes to *youthe*.
16131, *to the* ———*sothe*.
16762, *hie the* ———*swithe*.

Fructuous, adj. Fr. fruitful, 17384.

Fruitestere, n. Sax. a female seller of fruit, 12402.

Ful-drive, part. pa. fully driven, completed, 11542.

Fulke, (Fr. *folke*) n. Sax. people, F. i. 73.

Fulsumnesse, n. Sax. satiety, 10719.

Fumetere, pr. n. of a plant, fumitory, 14969; *fumaria —purgat bilem et humores adustos. Ray's Synopsis.*

Fumositee, n. Fr. fumes arising from excessive drinking, 10672, 12501.

Fundament, n. Fr. foundation, 7685.

Furial, adj. Fr. raging, 10762.

Fusible, adj. Fr. capable of being melted, 16324.

Fy, interj. Fr. 7509; I say *fy*, 4500, I cry shame.

G.

Gabbe, v. Fr. to talk idly, to lie, 3510, 15072; *gabbe* I of this? *Bo.* ii. pr. 5; *num id mentior?*

Gacides, F. iii. 116, is probably a misprint for *Æaci des*, though I do not know that Chiron had any right to that title.

Gadling, n. Sax. an idle vagabond, R. 938.

Gadred, part. pa. Sax. gathered, 4379.

Gailer, n. Fr. gaoler, 1476.

Gaillard, adj. Fr. brisk, gay, 3336, 4365.

Gaitre-beries, 14971, berries of the dogwood-tree, *cornus fœmina*.

Galaxie, pr. n. the Milky Way, a track in the heavens so called, F. ii. 428.

Gale, v. Sax. See the n. on ver. 6414.

Galfride, pr. n. Geoffrey of Monmouth, F. iii. 382; Geoffrey Vinsauf, C. L. 11. See *Gaufride*.

Galice, pr. n. a province of Spain, 468; the famous shrine of St. James at Compostella was in Galicia.

Galingale, pr. n. sweet cypress, 383.

Gallien, *Galian*, pr. n. Galen, 433, 12240. See the notes.

Galoche, n. Fr. a shoe, 10869.

Galpe, v. Sax. to gape, to yawn, 16984.

Galping, part. pr. gaping, yawning, 10664.

Galwes, n. pl. Sax. the gallows, 6240, 14652.

Gan, pa. t. of *ginne*, v. Sax. began, 11153.

Gannen, pl. T. ii. 194.

Gar, v. Sax. to make, 4130.

Gardebrace, n. Fr. armour for the arm, C. D. 1554.

Gargate, n. Fr. the throat, 15341.

Garisoun, R. 3249, seems to be used as a v. to heal; the orig. has *garison*, a n. healing, recovery.

Garnement, n. Fr. a garment, *Magd.* 354.

Garner, n. Fr. a granary or storeroom, R. 1148, 6810.

Garnison, n. Fr. a guard or garrison, M. 247; R. 4204.
Gastness, n. Sax. gastliness, *Bo.* iii. pr. 5.
Gate, *gatte*, pa. t. of *get*, v. Sax. gat, begat, R. 2692; L. W. 2561.
Gate, n. Sax. a way; went her *gate*, R. 3332, went her way.
Gatisden, pr. n. 436, John Gatesden, author of a medical work entitled *Rosa Anglicana*, in the 14th century. See *Tanner* in v.
Gat-tothed, 470. See the n.
Gaude, n. Fr. jest, 12323; T. ii. 351; *gaudes*, pl. ridiculous tricks, P. 215.
Gauded, 159. See the n.
Gaufride, pr. n. 15353. See the n.
Gaure, v. to stare, 3825, 5332; for them that *gaured* and cast on me their sight, *Lydg. Tra.* b. ix. f. 22, b.
Gawain, pr. n. nephew to King Arthur by his sister, married to King Lot: so says the Brit. Hist. which goes under the name of Geoffrey of Monmouth, and I believe it will be in vain to look for any more authentick genealogist of all that family; he is there called Walganus. The Fr. romancers, who have built upon Geoffrey's foundations, agree in describing Gawain as a model of knightly courtesy: to this his established character our Author alludes in ver. 10409, and in R. 2209.
Gayler, n. Fr. 1472, as *gailer*.
Geant, n. Fr. giant; the crane the *geant*, A. F. 344.
Gear, n. F. L. 26. See *Gere*.
Gende, for *gent*, B. K. 127.
Genelon, pr. n. of one of Charlemagne's officers, who by his treachery was the cause of the defeat at Roncevaux, the death of Roland, &c. for which he was torn to pieces by horses. This at least is the account of the author who calls himself Archbishop Turpin,

and of the romancers who followed him, upon whoſe credit the name of Genelon or Ganelon was for ſeveral centuries a ſynonymous expreſſion for the worſt of traitors. Our Author alludes to his treachery v. 14699, 15233, and to his puniſhment v. 13124. See alſo *Du.* 1121.

Gent, adj. Fr. neat, pretty, 3234, 13645.

Genterie, n. Fr. gentility, 6728.

Gentil, adj. Fr. in its original ſenſe means wellborn, of a noble family, 6735; R. 2194; "Il y avoit un Chevalier, Capitaine de la ville;—point *gentilhomme* n'eſtoit:—et l'avoit fait, pour ſa vaillance, le Roy Edouard Chevalier," *Froiſſart*, v. ii. c. 77.—It is commonly put for civil, liberal, gentlemanlike.

Gentileſſe, n. Fr. follows the ſignifications of *gentil.*

Geomancie, n. Fr. divination by figures made on the earth, P. 208.

Gere, n. Sax. all ſorts of inſtruments; of cookery, 354; of war, 2182; of apparel, 8248; of chymiſtry, 16263; in hir quainte *geres*, 1533, in their ſtrange faſhions.

Gerie, *gerful*, 1538, 1540, changeable, probably from the Fr. *girer*, to turn round; *gierful*, T. iv. 286.

Gerlond, n. Fr. a garland, 668—the name of a dog, 15389.

Geſſe, v. Sax. to gueſs, 2595, 3467.

Geſt, n. Sax. a gueſt, 8214.

Geſte, v. See the n. on ver. 17354.

Geſtes, n. pl. Lat. actions, adventures, T. ii. 1349; the Romain *geſtes*, 10158. See the note.

Geſtour, n. a relater of geſtes. See the n. on ver. 13775.

Get, n. Fr. *geſte*, faſhion, behaviour, 684. See the note. With that falſe *get*, 16745, with that cheating contrivance.

Gethe, for *goeth*, L. W. 2143.

Gie, v. Sax. to guide, 15604, 15627.

Gigges, n. pl. F. iii. 852, irregular ſounds produced by the wind, &c. *Gigue*, Fr. ſignified a muſical inſtrument like a fiddle, and from thence a ſort of light tune, *Menage* in v. It is probably a word of Teutonick original. See *Junius*.

Gilbertin, pr. n. an Engliſh phyſician of the 13th century. See *Fabricius*, *Bibl. Med. Æt.* in v. *Gilbertus de Aquilla*.

Gilt, part. pa. Sax. gilded, of the colour of gold, L. W. 230.

Gilt, n. Sax. guilt, 5969.

Gilour, n. Fr. a deceiver, 4319.

Gilte-les, adj. Sax. free from guilt, 1312, 1314.

Giltif, adj. Sax. guilty, 5088; *Conf Am.* 62, b.

Gin, n. Fr. engine, contrivance, 10442, 16633.

Gingiber, n. Fr. ginger, R. 1369.

Ginne, v. Sax. to begin, T. v. 657.

Gipciere, n. Fr. a pouch or purſe, 359.

Gipe, n. Fr. an upper frock or caſſock, R. 7214.

Gipon, n. Fr. a ſhort caſſock, 75, 2122.

Girde, v. Sax. to ſtrike, to ſmite, 14464: this word is perhaps the original of *gride* in Spenſer. See *Obſ. on Spenſ.* v. ii. p. 62.

Girdelſtede, n. Sax. the waiſt, the place of the girdle, R. 826.

Girles, n. pl. Sax. young perſons either male or female, 666.

Girt, part. pa. of *girde*; thurgh *girt*, 1012, ſmitten through.

Giſarme, n. Fr. a battleax, R. 5978. See *Du Cange* in v. *Giſarma*.

Giſe, n. Fr. guiſe, faſhion, 2127; at his owen *giſe*, 665, in his own manner, as he would wiſh.

Gite, n. Fr. a gown, 3952, 6141.

Giterne, n. Fr. a guitar, 3333, 4394.

Giterning, n. playing on a giterne, 3363.
Glade, v. Sax. to make glad, 11280, 14817.
Glader, n. one that maketh glad, 2224.
Gladsom, adj. Sax, pleasant, 14784.
Glase, for *glose*, v. T. v. 469.
Glase, v. Sax. to put glass into windows, *Du.* 323.
Glasinge, n. glasswork, *Du.* 327.
Gle, n. Sax. mirth, 13769—musick, T. ii. 1036. *Glees*, pl. musical instruments, F. iii. 119.
Glede, n. Sax. a burning coal, 3379. *Gledes*, pl. 3880, sparks of fire.
Gleire, n. Fr. the white of an egg, 16274.
Glent, pa. t. glanced, T. iv. 1223.
Gleve, n. Fr. *glaive*, a lance, C. L. 544.
Glimsing, n. glimmering, 10257.
Gliteren, pr. t. pl. of *gliter*, v. Sax. 979.
Glode, pa. t. of *glide*, v. Sax. 10707, 13832; she *glode* forth as an adder doth, *Conf. Am.* 105.
Glombe, v. Sax. to look gloomy, R. 4356.
Glose, n. Fr. a comment or interpretation, 7374.
Glose, v. to comment or interpret, 5609, 5701—to speak tenderly, 10225—to flatter, 6091, 16083.
Gloton, n. Fr. a glutton, R. 4307.
Gloweden, pa. t. pl. of *glow*, v. Sax. 2134.
Gnarre, n. a hard knot in a tree, 551.
Gnat, n. Sax. is put for any little worthless thing, 5929, 17204.
Gniding, part. pr. Sax. rubbing, 2506.
Gnoffe, n. 3188, an old cuff, a miser, Gloss. *Ur.* I know not upon what authority.
Gnowe, pa. t. of *gnawe*, v. Sax. 14758.
Go, v. Sax. means sometimes to walk, in contradistinction to riding, 1353, 2254.
Go, (*gon*) part. pa. T. ii. 795.
Gobbet, n. Fr. a morsel, a bit, 698.
God, n. Sax. *God* toforne, R. 7294, T. i. 1060, God

going before, *Deo* favente--*Goddes* armes two, 6415, 12588; *Goddes* bones, 12629, 12906; vulgar oaths. —A *Goddes* kichel, 7329. See the note. A' *Goddes* half, 5532. See *Halfe*.

Gode, *good*, n. Sax. wealth, goods, 7534, 5.

Gode-les, adj. without money or goods, 13220.

Godelyhede, n. Sax. goodnefs, R. 4604; T. iii. 1736.

Godenefs, n. Sax. at *godenefs*, R. 1453, at advantage; and fo we fhould read in R. 3462, where the editt. have at *gode mes*, the orig. has *en bon point*.

Godfib, n. Sax. a goffip, a godfather, P. 251.

Gofifh, adj. foolifh, T. iii. 585, from the Fr. *goffe*, dull, ftupid.

Gold, n. a flower commonly called a turnfol, 1931; Gower fays that Leucothea was changed

> Into a floure was named *golde*,
> Whiche ftont governed of the fonne. *Conf. Am.* 121, b.

Gold-hewen, adj. Sax. of a golden hewe or colour, 2502.

Goldfmithrie, n. Sax. goldfmiths' work, 2500.

Golet, n. Fr. the throat or gullet, R. 7096.

Goliardeis. See the n. on ver. 562.

Gomme, n. Fr. gum, L. W. 121.

Gon, inf. m. Sax. to go, 2512; fo mote I *gon*, 3116, 11089, fo may I fare well; fo mote I ride or go, 7524, fo may I farewell riding or walking, *i. e.* in all my proceedings. See *Go*.—*Gon*, pr. t. pl. 771, 2604, 2965—part. pa. gone, 4437, 5137.

Gonfanon, n. Fr. a banner or ftandard, R. 1201, 2018.

Gong, n. Sax. a littlehoufe, a jakes, P. 248.

Gonne, n. a gun, L. W. 637; F. iii. 553.

Gonnen, *gonne*, pa. t. pl. of *ginne*, 11230, 15985.

Gore, n. See the n. on ver. 3237; fince which it has been fuggefted to me by a learned perfon whom I have not the honour to know, that *gore* is a common name for a flip of cloth or linen, which is in-

serted in order to widen a garment in any particular place. *Goor* of a cloth, *lacinia*, *Prompt. Parv.* See also the glossary to Kennet's *Paroch. Antiq.* in v. *Gore*. This sense will suit very well with the context of ver. 3237, but hardly, I think, with that of ver. 13719, unless we suppose that *gore* is there put for shirt, because shirts have usually gores in them; the expression would certainly be very awkward, and unlike Chaucer's general manner, but in this place (The Rime of Sire Thopas) he may be supposed to have taken it purposely from one of those old romances which are the objects of his ridicule. See the n. on ver. 13845.

Gose, for *goes*, C. D. 1286, goeth.

Gospellere, n. Sax. evangelist, R. 6887.

Gossomer, n. a thin cobweb-like substance which flies about in the air, 10573.

Gost, n. Sax. spirit, mind, 5679.

Goth, imp. m. 2d pers. pl. go ye, 2560, 14200.

Governaille, n. Fr. government, steerage, 9068.

Goune-cloth, 7829, 7834, cloth enough to make a gown.

Gourd, n. a vessel to carry liquor, perhaps so called from its shape, 17031, 40.

Gower, pr. n. T. v. 1855, an eminent English poet, to whom Chaucer directs his Troilus and Creseide. Some circumstances relating to him are touched upon in the *Essay*, &c. n. 55, the *Discourse*, &c. § 14, 15. n. 15, 16, and in the notes.

Grace, n. Fr. favour, 3071; sory *grace*, 6328; harde *grace*, 16133; misfortune, T. i. 713;

So full of sorowe am I, sothe to sayne,
That certainly no more harde *grace*
May sit on me, for why? there is no space.

So Hercules, *ap. Eurip.* Ηρ. Μ. 1250;

Γεμω κακων δη, κ᾽ ουκετ᾽ εσθ᾽ όπη τεθη.

The criticism of Longinus, sect. xl. is perhaps

equally applicable to both paſſages.—With harde *grace*, 7810, is to be underſtood as ſpoken in a parentheſis of the cherl, misfortune attend him! See *With*. Save your *grace*, M. 253, l. 7, with your favour, *ſauve votre* grace.

Gracious, adj. Fr. agreeable, 3693; graceful, 8489.

Grame, n. Sax. grief, 16871; anger, T. iii. 1030—— Felle it to gode or *grame*, P. L. 327.

Grammere, n. Fr. grammar, 13466.

Grand mercie, Fr. great thanks, 8964.

Grane, n. Fr. a grain, a ſingle ſeed, T. ii. 1028.

Grange, n. Fr. a farmhouſe, 3668.

Grapinel, n. Fr. a graplingiron, L. W. 640.

Gratche, R. 7368, is perhaps the ſame with *graithe*, if not miſtaken for it. Gloſſ. *Ur.* See *Greithe*. The orig. has—*ſ'aourne comme beguyne.*

Graunſon, pr. n. C. M. V. ver. *ult.* See An account of the Works of Chaucer, *&c.* vol. xiv. p. 12.

Grave, v. Sax. to carve, to engrave, T. ii. 47; T. iii. 1468.

Grave, (*graven*) part. pa. buried, 6647, 11288.

Gre, n. Fr. pleaſure, ſatisfaction, from *gratus*, Lat. to receive in *gre*, 4679, 9027, to take kindly; the *gre*, 2735, the prize. See the note—From *gradus*, Lat. it ſignifies a ſtep or degree, 9249.

Grede, n. Sax. a greedy perſon, R. 6002.

Grede, v. barb. Lat. to cry, C. N. 135.

Grein, n. Fr. *grein de Paris*, R. 1369, *de Paradis*, orig. grains of Paradiſe, a ſort of ſpice: the ſame are meant in ver. 3690—*grain* of Portingale, 15465, a ſort of ſcarlet dye called kermes or vermilion.

Greithe, v. Sax. to prepare, make ready, 4307, 14512.

Grenehed, n. Sax. childiſhneſs, 4583.

Greſe, n. Fr. greaſe, 135, 6069.

Grete, for *grede*, v. R. 4116.

Grette, pa. of *grete*, v. Sax. greeted, ſaluted, 5471, 8828.
Greves, n. pl. Sax. groves, 1497; R. 3019.
Grille, adj. R. 73, Fr. *horrible*, grymm, *gryl*, and horryble; *horridus*, *Prompt. Parv.*
Grint, for *grindeth*, 5971.
Grinte, pa. t. of *grind*, v. Sax. ground; *grint* with his teeth, 7743, gnaſhed with his teeth.
Grinting, n. grinding, gnaſhing, P. 156.
Gris, n. Fr. a ſpecies of fur. See the n. on ver. 194.
Griſly, adj. Sax. dreadful, 1973, 6318.
Groche, v. Sax. to grutch, to murmur, 3861, 6025.
Groff, adj. Sax. flat on the ground, 951, 13605; R. 2561.
Groine, n. Fr. the ſnowt of a ſwine, P. 150—a hanging lip, T. i. 350.
Groine, v. to hang the lip in diſcontent, R. 7099.
Grone, v. Fr. to groan, to grunt, 7411.
Gront, pa. t. 14627, groaned.
Grope, v. Sax. to ſearch, to examine by feeling, 7399, 7723.
Grot, n. a coin worth fourpence, 6874, 7546.
Grounden, part. pa. of *grind*, 16243.
Groyning, n. 2462, diſcontent. See *Groine*.
Guerdon, n. Fr. reward, recompenſe, 7460, 8759.
Guerdon, v. to reward, P. 165.
Guerdonles, adj. without reward, B. K. 400.
Guido, pr. n. L. W. 1462; Guido de Columpnis, F. iii. 381; Guido dalle Colonne, of Meſſina in Sicily, a lawyer and a poet, died about 1290. *Quadrio*, vol. ii. p. 160. His Hiſtory of the Trojan war, to which our Author refers, was written in Latin, and finiſhed in 1287. See the n. on ver. 15147. I have there intimated my ſuſpicion that he tranſlated it, for the moſt part, from a French romance of Benoit de Sainte More. However that may have been

Guido's work is certainly the original from which the later writers of the middle ages have generally taken their accounts of Trojan affairs. It was translated into Italian in 1324 by Filippo Ceffi, a Florentine, [*Quadrio*, vol. vi. p. 475.] A French translation is also extant, in which it is said to be "translatée, en Francois, *premierement* du commandement du Maire de la cité de Beauvais, en nom et "en honneur de Karles le Roy de France, *l'an mil.* "ccc. *quatre vingtz*," [mſ. *Reg.* 16 *F.* ix.] This is probably the French translation mentioned by Lydgate in the Prologue to his Boke of Troye, which is a mere paraphrase in verse of Guido's history, with some digressions and additions of his own. Lydgate's work was finished (as he tells us himself at the end) in 1420.

H.

Habergeon, n. Fr. a diminitive of *hauberg*, a coat of mail, 76, 13790.
Habilitee, n. Fr. ability, C. L. 1044.
Habitacles, n. pl. Fr. places of habitation, F. iii. 104.
Habite, v. Fr. to dwell, R. 660.
Habundant, part. pr. Fr. abundant, 7935.
Hackenaie, n. Fr. an ambling horse or pad, R. 1137.
Hacking, n. Fr. cutting in pieces, F. iii. 213.
Hadden, pa. t. pl. of *have*, 375, 762.
Haf, pa. t. of *heve*, v. Sax. heaved, raised, 2430.
Haie, *hay*, n. Fr. a hedge, R. 54, 3007.
Haile, n. Sax. health, welfare, 4087.
Hailes, pr. n. of an abbey in Gloucestershire. See the n. on ver. 12587.
Haire, n. Fr. a haircloth, 15601; R. 438.
Hakeney, n. Fr. 16027, as *hackenaie*.
Haketon, n. Fr. a short cassock without sleeves, 13789.
Halden, for *holden*, part. pa. of *held*, 4206.

Halfe, n. Sax. a ſide, a part; a' Goddes *half*, 15632, *Du*. 370, on God's part, with God's favour; a' this *halfe* God, T. L. i. 325, b. on this ſide of God; four *halves*, 3481, four ſides.
Hali, pr. n. 433, an Arabian phyſician, *Fabric. Bibl. Gr*. t. xiii. p. 17.
Halke, n. Sax. a corner, 11432, 15779.
Halpe, pa. t. of *help*, v. Sax. 14052; R. 1911.
Hals, n. Sax. the neck, 4493.
Halſe, v. Sax. See the n. on ver. 13575.
Halt, pa. t. of *hold*, v. Sax. held or kept, 5141.
Halt, for *holt*, *i. e.* holdeth, *Du*. 621.
Halte, v. Fr. to go lamely, *Du*. 622.
Hame, for *home*, n. Sax. 4030.
Hamele, v. Sax. to hamſtring, to cut off, T. ii. 964.
Hamers, n. pl. Sax. hammers, *Du*. 1164.
Han, inf. m. of *have*, v. Sax. 754, 1048, 2109.
—— pr. t. pl. 931, 1022, 7581.
Hanſelines, P. 184, l. 17, appears from the context to mean a ſort of breeches.
Happe, n. Sax. chance, 13168; *Bo*. v. pr. 1.
Happe, v. to happen, 587, 6467.
Hard, adj. Sax. hard; *harde* grace, 7810, 16133, miſfortune. See *Grace*. It is uſed adverbially, 9879, 13133.
Harde, v. Sax. to make hard, 10559.
Hardely, (*hardily*) adv. Fr. boldly, 10147; adv. Sax. certainly, 7867, 7901, 9186; T. v. 673.
Harding, n. Sax. hardening, 10557.
Harie, v. Fr. to hurry; to *harie* and drawe, P. 151.
Haried, part. pa. hurried, 2728; *ils ſeroient* hariez *en grand manere*, *Froiſſart*, v. i. c. 225.
Harlot, n. See the n. on ver. 649.
Harlotries, n. pl. ribaldries, 563.
Harneis, n. Fr. armour, 1615; furniture, 5718.

Harneise, v. Fr. to dress, R. 2648.
Harow, interj. Fr. See the n. on ver. 3286.
Harpour, n. Fr. a harper, T. ii. 1030. In the act of resumption, 28 H. VI. there is a proviso in favour of John Turges, *harpour* with the queen, for the reversion of an annuity of 10 marks, after the death of William Langton minstrel.
Harwed, p. t. of *harwe*, v. Sax. See the n. on ver. 3512.
Hasardour, n. Fr. a player at hazard, a gamester, 12530.
Hasardrie, n. Fr. gaming in general, 12524.
Haselwode, T. iii. 892, v. 585, 1174. All these passages plainly allude to the same proverbial saying, which appears to have been used in scorn or derision of any improbable hope or expectation; why it was so used is beyond my reach to discover: it may be proper however to mention that in T. iii. 892, ms. *Harl.* 3943, reads—*Haselwode* is shaken—and that the passage, T. v. 1174, is an imitation of the following in the Filostrato. [See *Essay*, &c. n. 62.]

> Ma Pandero seco tacitamente
> Ride di cio che Troylo dicea——
> Chel si fusse sembiante facea
> Di crederlo, e dicia, *di mungibelo*
> *Aspetta il vento questo tapinello.*

Hastif, adj. Fr. hasty, 3545.
Hastifly, adv. hastily, 13546.
Hate, v. Sax. to be named, R. 38.
Hauberk, n. Fr. a coat of mail, 13792.
Haunce, v. Fr. to raise, to enhance, B. K. 431.
Haunt, n. Fr. custom, practice, 449.
Haunte, v. Fr. to practise, P. 233.
Haunteden, pa. t. pl. 12398, practised, frequented.
Hautein, adj. Fr. haughty, R. 3739—loud, 12264—a *hautein* faucon, L. W. 1118, a highflying hawk, faulcon *haultain*, Fr.

Haven, inf. m. of *have*, v. Sax. *Bo.* iv. pr. 2; it is more commonly abbreviated into *han*.

Havoir, for *avoir*, n. Fr. wealth, R. 4720.

Hawe, n. Sax. a hawthorn berry, 6241; T. iii. 856—a farmyard, 12789—a churchyard, P. 236.

Hawebake, 4515. See the note.

He, pron. Sax. is often prefixed in all its cafes to proper names emphatically, according to the Saxon ufage; *he* Moifes, 10564; *he* Tityus, T. i. 787. See the n. on ver. 9594.—*He* is alfo frequently ufed for *it* in all cafes, 7550, 7838, 9737. See the n. on ver. 9594.

Hed, n. Sax. head; *on his hed*, 1346, on pain of lofing his head. See the note.

Hedde, for *hidde*, (hidden) L. W. 208.

Hegges, n. pl. Sax. hedges, 15224.

Heifugge, A. F. 612, *curruca*, a little bird which is fuppofed to hatch the cuckoo's egg, and to be deftroyed by the young cuckoos, *Sp.*

Hele, v. Sax. helan, to hide, 6531; R. 6882.

Hele, v. Sax. hælan, to heal, to help, 1250, 10955.

Hele, n. Sax. health, 3104, 4237.

Heleles, adj. helplefs, T. v. 1592.

Helife, pr. n. Elyfium, C. L. 119.

Helmed, part. pa. Fr. armed with an helmet, 14376; T. ii. 593.

Helowis, pr. n. 6259, Eloifa the miftrefs of Abelard.—See a fummary of their hiftory in *Rom. de la Rofe*, ver. 9172—9247.

Hem, obl. c. pl. of *he*, them. See *Him*, and *Effay*, &c. n. 28.

Hemfelf, *hemfelve*, *hemfelven*. See *Self*.

Henchmen, n. pl. pages, F. L. 252. See a note on The Midfummer Night's Dream of Shakefpeare, act. ii. fc. 2. laft edit.

Hende, hendy, adj. Sax. civil, courteous, 6868, 3199.
Henen, 4031, *henne*, 2358, 3887; *hennes*, R. 4922; *hens*, 12621; adv. Sax. hence.
Heng, pa. t. and part. of *hang*, v. Sax. 360, 678, 9757.
Hennesforth, adv. Sax. henceforth, 10972.
Hente, v. Sax. to take hold of, to catch, 906, 7082.
Hent, pa. t. & part. 700, 6899, 1583.
Hepe, n. Sax. a heap; to *hepe*, T. iii. 1770; *Bo.* iv. pr. 6; together, in a heap—the fruit of the dogrofe, 13677.
Heraud, n. Fr. a herald, 2535.
Herbergage, n. Fr. lodging, 4327.
Herbergeours, n. pl. Fr. providers of lodgings, harbingers, 5417.
Herberwe, n. Sax. an inn, a lodging, 767, 4143—the place of the fun, 11347; in ver. 405 [fee the note,] it rather means, I think, a harbour—*herber*, T. ii. 1705, F. L. 49, an arbour.
Herberwe, v. Sax. to lodge, R. 6145.
Herd, hierde, n. Sax. a keeper, 605, 15660—*herdegromes*, F. iii. 135, fhepherd-boys.
Herdes, n. pl. coarfe flax; *herde*, fibra lini, *Kilian*; R. 1233;

That not of hempe ne *heerdis* was.

So this ver. is written in mf. *Hunter*; the orig. has only—*elle ne fut de bourras*.
Here, for *hire*, pron. 2059, 3691, 4880, and in other places, for the fake of the rhyme.
Here, adv. Sax. in this place.
Here, in compofition, fignifies this, without including any idea of place; *here*againes, 3041, againft this; *here*beforn, 1586, before this.
Here, v. Sax. to hear, 2347—*Herd, herde*, pa. t. & part. 221, 955, 1597—*Herden*, pa. t. pl. 15382.
Here, n. Sax. hair, 677.
Heren, adj. made of hair, 12670.

Herking, part. pr. of *herke*, v. Sax. hearkening, 10391.
Hermes, pr. n. 16902; a chymical treatiſe under his name is extant in the *Theat. Chemic.* t. iv. See *Fabr. Bibl. Gr.* l. i. c. 10. *Hermes Ballenus*, F. iii. 183, whether a different perſon from him juſt mentioned I cannot tell.
Herne, n. Sax. a corner, 11433, 16126.
Heronere, n. Fr. a hawk made to fly only at the heron, T. iv. 413; L. W. 1118.
Heronſewes, n. pl. Fr. young herons, 10382. See the note.
Herte, for *hurt*, v. Sax. *Du.* 883.
Herte, n. Sax. heart; *herte*-blood, 6300, 12836, heart's blood; *herte*-ſpone. See the n. on ver. 2608.
Herteles, adj. without courage, 14914.
Hertly, adj. hearty, 10319.
Hery, v. Sax. to praiſe, 8492, 13548.
Herying, n. praiſe, 13389.
Heſte, n. Sax. command, 12574---promiſe, R. 4475, 7.
Het, *hette*, pa. t. of *hete*, v. Sax. heated, A. F. 145.
Hete, v. Sax. to promiſe, 2400, 4754; to be called, *Du.* 200. See *Highte*.
Hetheneſſe, n. Sax. country of Heathens, 49, 5532.
Hething, n. Sax. contempt, 4108; all is thy *hething* fallen upon thee, P. L. 273.
Heve, v. Sax. to heave, to raiſe, 552.---v. neut. to labour, T. ii. 1289.
Heved, n. Sax. head; F. ii. 42, every virtue in my *heved*; ſo I apprehend this line ſhould be read, inſtead of in *me heved*.
Heven-quene, n. Sax. the queen of heaven, the Virgin Mary, 16557.
Hew of Lincoln, pr. n. 13614. See *Diſcourſe*, &c. § 32.
Hewe, v. Sax. to cut, 1424.——v. neut. C. L. 980;

T. L. i. 325, b.; he that *heweth* to hie, with chippes he may lese his sight; so *Conf. Am.* 18, b.;

Full ofte he *heweth* up so hye,
That chyppes fallen in his eye.

Hewe, n. Sax. colour, appearance, 10901; T. ii. 21.

Hewed, part. pa. coloured, 11557.

Hext, adj. superl. Sax. highest, C. D. 345; *hegh*, *heghest*, *heghst*, *hext*. In the same manner *next* is formed from *negh*.

Hidous, adj. Fr. dreadful, 3520.

Hidously, adv. terribly, 1703.

Hie, v. Sax. to hasten, 10605; C. D. 1550.

Hie, n. haste, diligence; in or on *hie*, 2981, 4629; T. iv. 1385, in haste.

Hie, *highe*, adj. Sax. high; in *high* and low, 819, 5413. See the n. on ver. 819.

Hierdesse, n. Sax. a shepherdess, T. i. 654. See *Herde*.

Highen, F. iii. 1062, is perhaps miswritten for *highe*.

Hight, n. Sax. heighth, 1892; on *hight*, 1786, seems to signify—aloud, in a high voice; *en haut*, Fr.

Highte, v. Sax. See the n. on ver. 1016.

Him, obl. c. of *he*, is often used alone in that reciprocal sense, which is generally expressed by the addition of the adj. self; 3052, than hath he don his frend ne *him* no shame, *i. e.* nor himself; as he *him* laid, 1380; and clad *him*, 1411; and bare *him*, 1449. —It is also frequently put without the usual preposition; *him* to grete shame, 17209, to great shame of him; she falleth *him* to fete, 5524, she falleth at the feet of him; she swore *him*, 6543, she swore to him: *hem* and *hire* are used in the same manner.

Himself, *himselve*, *himselven*. See *Self*.

Hinderest, superl. d. of *hind*, adv. Sax. hindmost, 624.

Hine, n. Sax. a servant in husbandry, a hind, 605.

Hine, n. *Bal. Vil.* 35, should probably be *hiene*: the

gall of an hyena was used to cure a certain disorder of the eye, *Plin. N. H.* l. xxix. c. 38.

Hippocras, pr. n. Hippocrates, 433. See the note.

Hir, pron. poss. Sax. their. See *Essay*, &c.

Hire, obl. c. of *she*, pron. Sax. is often put for *herself*, 139, 4869, and without the usual preposition, 11057. See *Him*.

Hire, pron. poss. Sax. her. See *Essay*, &c.

Hireself, hireselve, hireselven. See *Self*.

Hirs, pron. poss. Sax. theirs, 7508. See the *Essay*, &c. n. 29.

Historial, adj. Fr. historical, 12090.

Ho, interj. Fr. commanding a cessation of any action. See the n. on ver. 2535; and I believe *o* in that verse is put for *ho*, and not for *oyez*. See the C. L. ver. 270.

Hochepot, n. Fr. a mixture of various things shaken together in the same pot, M. 271, l. 4; *hutspot*, Belg.

Hoker, n. Sax. frowardness, 5717.

Hokerly, adv. frowardly, P. 205, l. 15.

Hold, n. Sax. a fort or castle, 4927.

Hold, v. Sax. to keep; to *hold* in honde, T. v. 1370, to keep in suspense; T. v. 1614, 1679, to amuse in order to deceive.

Hold, holden, part. pa. obliged, 5717; T. iii. 1265.

Hole, hol, adj. Sax. entire, whole, sound, 6952, 7615.

Holly, adv. entirely, wholly, 5793.

Holour, n. Sax. a whoremonger, 5836; P. 244.

Holt, n. Sax. a grove or forest, 6; T. iii. 352.

Holt, for *holdeth*, 9224, 9386.

Homly, adj. Sax. domestick, 6966--plain, simple, 7425.

Homlinesse, n. Sax. domestick management, 8305—familiarity, M. 304, l. 13.

Honde, n. Sax. a hand; an *honde*-brede, 3809, an hand's breadth; withouten *honde*, T. iii. 188, without being pulled by any hand—*Honden*, pl. R. 6665.

Honest, adj. Fr. means generally, according to the

French usage, creditable, honourable, 246, 13491; becoming a person of rank, 8302, 9902.

Honestetee, honestee, n. Fr. virtue, 8298—decency, 14630—good manners, 6849.

Hong, v. Sax. to hang, 12724.

Hont, n. Sax. *Du.* 385, as *hunt.*

Hony-swete, adj. Sax. sweet as honey, 9270.

Hope, v. Sax. to expect, 4027. See the note.

Hoppesteres, n. pl. Sax. dancers, 2019. See the note.

Hord, n. Sax. treasure, 13014—a private place fit for the keeping of treasure, P. 239.

Hore, hoor, adj. Sax. hoary, gray, 7764, 9335.

Horowe, adj. Sax. foul, C. M. 52.

Horribleté, n. Fr. horriblenefs, R. 7285.

Hors, n. pl. Sax. horses, 5867, 7141, 13563.

Horse, adj. Sax. hoarse, *Du.* 347.

Horsly, adj. 10508, is applied to a horse, as manly is to a man.

Hospitalers, n. pl. Lat. religious persons of both sexes who attended the sick in hospitals, P. 249—knights *Hospitalers* of different orders, R. 6693. See *Du Cange* in v. *Hospitalarius.*

Host, n. Fr. an army, 14486.

Hostelere, n. Fr. an innkeeper, 4358, 15035.

Hostelrie, n. Fr. an inn or lodging-house, 23.

Hostilements, n. pl. household furniture, *Bo.* ii. pr. 5.

Hote, adj. Sax. hot, 7018.

Hote, hoten, part. pa. of *hete*, called, 3939.

Hove, v. Sax. to hover, T. iii. 1433; T. v. 33.

Hound-fish, n. Sax. the dogfish, 9699.

Houne, n. for *hound*, T. iv. 210; thus said both here and *houne, i. e.* hare and hound, all sorts of people.

Houped, pa. t. Fr. hooped or hollowed, 15406.

Housel, n. Sax. the eucharist, R. 6386.

Housel, v. to administer the sacrament, R. 6437—to ben *houseled*, to receive the sacrament, P. 268.

Howve, n. Sax. a cap or hood. See the n. on ver. 3909.

Hulfere, n. Sax. holly, B. K. 129.

Hulstred, part. pa. Sax. hidden, R. 6146.

Humblehede, n. Sax. humble state, 14590.

Humblesse, n. Fr. humility, 4585.

Humbling, n. a humming, F. ii. 531; *bommelen bombilari*, *bombum edere*, *Kilian*; hence our humble-bee.

Hunt, n. Sax. a huntsman, 1680, 2020.

Hurtle, v. Fr. to push, 2618, 4717.

Husbandrie, n. Sax. thrift, economical management, 4075.

Husbond-man, n. Sax. the master of the family, 7350.

Hust, adj. Sax. silent, whist, *Bo.* ii. m. 5.

Hylde, v. Sax. to pour, *Bo.* ii. m. 2.

Hylled, part. pa. Sax. hidden, 15061. See *Hele.*

I.

I, at the beginning of a word, in the common editt. and even the mss. of Chaucer, is ofen used to express a corruption of the Saxon prepositive particle Ge, which in this edit. of The Canterbury Tales, (as has been said before in the *Essay*, &c. vol. i. p. 168, is always expressed by *y*; all such words therefore occurring in the Works of Chaucer not contained in this edition should be looked for either under *y* or under their second letters.

Jacke of Dover, 4345. See the note.

Jacke fool, 3708. See the n. on ver. 14816.

Jacobin, pr. n. a gray frier, R. 6338.

Jacke Straw, pr. n. 15400; the noise made by the followers of this rebel, to which our Author alludes, he had probably heard himself; it is called by Walsingham, p. 251; " Clamor horrendissimus, non similis clamoribus quos edere solent homines, sed

"qui ultra omnem æstimationem superaret omnes "clamores humanos, et maxime posset assimulari "ululatibus infernalium incolarum." Many Flemings (*Flandrenses*) were beheaded by the rebels *cum clamore consueto*. *Walsingham*, ibid.

Jambeux, n. pl. Fr. boots, armour for the legs, 13804.

Jane, n. a coin of (*Janua*) Genoa; it is put for any small coin, 8865, 13665.

Jangle, v. Fr. to prate, to talk much or fast, 10534.

Jangle, n. prate, babble, 6989.

Jangler, *janglour*, n. a prater, 17292, 7.

Jangleresse, n. a female prater, 6220, 10181.

Jape, n. Sax, a trick, a jest, 4341, 16780.

Japé, v. to jest, 13623—to cheat, to laugh at, 1731.

Japer, n. a common jester or buffoon, P. 215.

Japerie, n. buffoonery, P. 215.

Jape-worthy, adj. ridiculous, *Bo.* v. pr. 3.

Ich, *iche*, pron. Sax. I; so the *ich*, 12881, so the *iche*, 16397, so may I prosper.

Idel, adj. Sax. idle, fruitless; in *idel*, 11179, P. 206, in vain.

Idolastre, n. Fr. an idolater, 10172.

Jeopard, v. to hazard, to put in danger, T. iv. 1566.

Jeopardie, n. danger, T. ii. 465; T. v. 1529.

Jeoperdise, *Du.* 666.

Jeremie, pr. n. Jeremiah, 12569.

Jerome, pr. n. 6256. Our Author has made much use of a treatise of St. Jerome *contra Jovinianum*. See the n. on ver. 9172, and ver. 11679, and the *Discourse*, &c. n. 19.

Jestes, n. pl. T. v. 1510; F. iii. *passim*, as *gestes*.

Jewerie, n. Fr. a district inhabited by Jews, 13419.

Jewise, n. judgment, punishment, 1741, 5215; it may have been formed by corruption either of the Lat. *judicium* or the Fr. *justice*, *Conf. Am.* 157, b. 158.

Ik, pron. Sax. I, 3862, 5. See *Ich*.
Ilion, pr. n. the citadel of Troy, 15362.
Ilke, adj. Sax. fame, 64, 3035.
Imaginatif, adj. Fr. fufpicious, 11406.
Imped, part. pa. Sax. planted, R. 5137.
Impes, n. pl. Sax. fhoots of trees, 13962; R. 6293.
Impetren, pr. t. pl. Fr. obtain by prayer, *Bo.* v. pr. 3.
Importable, adj. Fr. intolerable, 14520; R. 6902.—impoffible, 9020.
Importune, adj. Fr. troublefome, R. 5632.
Impoffible, adj. Fr. ufed as a fubftantive, 6270; T. iii. 525.
In, prep. Sax. upon, 6350, 14500, 14545; *in* with, 9460, 9818, within.
Incombrous, adj. Fr. cumberfome, F. ii. 354.
Inconftance, n. Fr. inconftancy, 7540.
Incubus, 6462. See the n. on ver. 6441.
Inde, adj. Fr. azure-coloured, R. 67.
Indigne, adj. Fr. unworthy, 8235.
Ineched, part. pa. Sax. inferted, T. iii. 1335.
Inequal, adj. Fr. unequal, 2273.
Infortunat, adj. Lat. unfortunate, 4722.
Infortune, n. Fr. misfortune, R. 5551.
Ingot, n. a mould for cafting ingots, 16674, 16701, 16782.
Inhabit, part. pa. Fr. inhabited, C. D. 1400.
Inhilde, v. Sax. to pour in, T. iii. 44. See *Hylde*.
Injure, n. Fr. injury, T. iii. 1020.
Inly, adv. Sax. inwardly, deeply, thoroughly, 6930; R. 397; T. iii. 1612; F. i. 31.
Inne, prep. Sax. in, 14002.
Inne, *in*, n. Sax. a houfe, habitation, lodging, 3547; 5517, 13372.
Inned, part. pa. Sax. lodged, 2194.
Innerefte, adj. fup. Sax. inmoft, *Bo.* iv. pr. 6.
Innocent, adj. Fr. ignorant, 8150, 10840.

Inseled, part. pa. Fr. attested under seal, C. D. 1014.
Inset, part. pa. Sax. implanted, *Bo.* ii. pr. 3.
Interminable, adj. Fr. infinite, *Bo.* v. pr. 6.
Inwitte, n. Sax. understanding, T. L. i. 320, b.
Joce, pr. n. 6065. See the note.
Joconde, adj. Fr. joyous, pleasant, 16064.
Jogelour, n. Fr. a juggler, 7049.
Joinant, part. pr. Fr. joining, 1062.
Joine, v. Fr. to enjoin, R. 2355.
Jolie Robin, the name of a dance, R. 7455; *de la danse le Beau Robin*, orig. 12864—See T. v. 1174.
Jolif, adj. Fr. jolly, joyful, 3355, 4152.
Jombre, v. to jumble, T. ii. 1037.
Jonglerie, n. T. v. 755, should rather be *janglerie*, idle talk. See *Jangle.*
Jordanes, n. pl. See the n. on ver. 12239.
Jossa, interj. 4099, seems to be partly formed from the Fr. *ca*, come hither.
Jovis, pr. n. Jupiter, T. iii. 15; F. i. 219; F. iii. 917.
Journee, n. Fr. a day's journey, 2740; C. D. 1945—a day's work, R. 579.
Joustes, n. pl. Fr. justs, C. D. 1987.
Joweles, n. pl. Fr. jewels, R. 5420.
Joye, v. Fr. to enjoy, R. 5028.
Ipocras, n. Fr. wine mixed with spices and other ingredients, so named because it is strained through a woollen cloth called *the sleeve of Hippocrates*, 9681. See *Clarre.*
Ire, n. Fr. anger, 7416.
Irous, adj. passionate, 7596, 7, 8.
Isaude, pr. n. F. iii. 707. See *Belle Isaude*—She is called *Yseut* by Bernard da Ventador, ms. *Crofts*, fol. 67;

> Tant trag pena d'amor,
> Q'anc *Tristan* l'amador
> Non sofret maior dolor
> Per *Yseut la blonda.*

And so in *Fabliaux, &c.* t. i. p. 242; *Yseut la blonde.* Petrarch calls her *Isotta, Trionfo d'Amore*, iii. 82. A late French writer, in what he has been pleased to style *Histoire literaire des Troubadours*, [t. ii. p. 323,] having quoted a passage celebrating the love of Tristan à Isault, adds very coolly—*C'est une allusion à* quelque *Roman;* which is just as if a commentator upon Ovid should say of the epistle from Paris to Helen that it alludes to some Greek story.

It, pron. 3d pers. neut. gend. Sax. is used instead of *he* and *she*, 3764, 5529, 13144.

Itaille, pr. n. Italy, 8142.

Jubaltare, pr. n. Gibraltar, 5367.

Jubbe, n. a vessel for holding ale or wine, 3628, 13000.

Judicum, 14052, the book of Judges; so *Metamorphoseos* is put for the Metamorphosis of Ovid, 4513, and *Eneidos* for the Æneis of Virgil, 15365.

Juge, n. Fr. a judge, 12057, 12190.

Juil, pr. n. the month of July, 10007.

Julian, pr. n. See the n. on ver. 341.

Jupardie, n. R. 2666, as *jeopardie*.

Jupartie, n. Fr. jeopardy. See the n. on ver. 16211.

Justice, n. Fr. a judge, 15965.

Justinian, pr. n. R. 6615. The law referred to is in the Code, l. xi. tit. 25, *De medicantibus validis*.

Juvenal, pr. n. the Roman satirist, 6774; T. iv. 197.

K.

Kalender, n. Lat. a calendar, 13136—a guide or director, L. W. 542.

Kalendes, n. pl. Lat. the first day of the month, the beginning of any thing, T. ii. 7, T. v. 1633.

Kaynard. See the n. on ver. 5817.

Kele, v. Sax. too cool, C. L. 775.

Kembed, *kemped*, part. pa. Sax. combed, 2291, 2136.

Kemelin, n. Sax. a tub, 3548.

Kenelm, pr. n. 15116. See the note.
Kepe, n. Sax. care, attention, 4162, 8934.
Kepe, v. to take care, 2240, 2962.
Kerchef, n. 6600, a corruption of *coverchief*.
Kernels, n. pl. Fr. battlements, R. 4195.
Kers, n. Sax. watercreffes; of paramours ne raught he not a *kers*, 3754, he cared not a rufh for love: *creffe* is ufed in the fame fenfe in T. L. i. 320, and ii, 332, b.
Kerver, n. Sax. a carver, 1901.
Keffe, v. Sax. to kifs, 8933; R. 2610.
Kefte, pa. t. kiffed, 10664.
Ketche, v. T. iii. 1381, as *cacche*.
Kevère, v. Fr. to cover; in T. i. 918, it fignifies to recover.
Kichel, n. Sax. a little cake, 7329. See the note.
Kid, *kidde*, pa. t. & part. of *kithe*, made known, difcovered, 9817; T. i. 208; R. 2172.
Kike, v. Sax. to kick, 6523.
Kin, n. Sax. kindred; by my fader *kin*, 9389, 16297, by my father's kindred.
Kin, adj. of the fame nature, 5557.
Kind, n. Sax. nature, 17130; T. i. 238.
Kindly, adv. naturally, 5984.
Kinrede, n. kindred, M. 280.
Kirtel, n. Sax. a tunick or waiftcoat, 3321, 11884; in *kirtels* and none other wede, R. 778; *qui eftoient en pure* cottes, orig. 775.
Kithe, v. Sax. to fhew, to make known, 5056, 7191; ne *kithe* hire jaloufie, 11060, nor fhew to her any jealoufy.
Kithed, part. pa. 16522. See *Kid*.
Kitte, pa. t. Sax. cut, 6304.
Knakkes, n. pl. Sax. trifling tricks, 4049: the word feems to have been formed from the knacking or

ſnapping of the fingers uſed by jugglers. See *Cotg.* in v. *Mataſſiner des mains* and *Niquet*——trifling words, P. 215.

Knappe, n. a ſhort ſleep, a nap, R. 4005.

Knarry, adj. Sax. full of gnarres or knots, 1979.

Knave, n. Sax. a ſervant, properly a boy-ſervant, 2730, 13240---a *knave*-child, 5135, 8320, a male child---this boie *knave*, R. 3849. *ce garcon*, orig.

Knedde, part. pa. of *knede*, v. Sax. kneaded, R. 4811.

Kneen, *knene*, n. pl. Sax. knees, C. D. 294, 436.

Knet, part. pa. R. 2092, as *knit*.

Knight, n. Sax. a ſervant, generally a ſervant in war, a ſoldier, M. 302, l. 13, 15851---a dubbed knight. See his character, ver. 43---78.

Knighthode, n. valour, 14560.

Knit, part. pa. Sax. joined, bound, 11298----agreed, 11542.

Knobbes, n. pl. Sax. excreſcencies in the ſhape of buds or buttons, 635. See *Knoppe*.

Knoppe, n. Sax. a button, R. 1080——a roſebud, R. 1702.

Knopped, part. pa. buttoned, faſtened, R. 7212.

Knotte, n. Sax. a knot; in ver. 10715, 10721, it is uſed in the ſenſe of *noeud*, Fr. for the chief point or head of a matter.

Knotteles, adj. Sax. without a knot, without any thing to obſtruct or retard the paſſage, T. v. 769.

Knowe, for *knee*, T. ii. 1202.

Knowleche, v. Sax. to acknowledge, M. 308. l. 20.

Knowleching, n. knowledge, 16900; R. 4676.

Konning, n. F. iii. 966, as *conning*, cunning.

Kyke, v. Sax. to look ſteadfaſtly, 3445; *kijcken*, Teut. *ſpectare*, Kilian.

L.

Labbe, n. a blab, a great talker, 3509.
Labbing, part. pr. blabbing, 10302.
Laced, part. pa. Fr. tied, bound, R. 3178.
Lacert, n. Fr. a fleshy muscle, so termed from its having a tail like a lizard, *Cotg.* 2755.
Lache, adj. Fr. sluggish, *Bo.* iv. pr. 3.
Lachesse, n. Fr. slackness, negligence, P. 224.
Lad, *ladde*, pa. t. of *lede*, v. Sax. led, carried, 7260, 13264.
Laft, pa. t. & part. of *leve*, v. Sax. left, 16351; L.W. 168.
Laie, n. T. i. 341, 1002, as *lay*.
Laied, part. pa. of *lay*, v. Sax.; with orfreys *laied*, *i. e.* trimmed, R. 1076: so this word is frequently used by Hollinshed, vol. iii. p. 1317; *laid* with gold lace—*laid* on with red silke and gold lace—*laid* about with silver lace. See *Couched*.
Laine, inf. v. Sax. to lay, R. 184.
Lainers, n. pl. Fr. straps or thongs, 2506.
Lake, n. 13787; it is difficult to say what sort of cloth is meant; *laecken*, Belg. signifies both linen and woollen cloth, *Kilian*.
Lakke, n. Sax. a fault, a disgraceful action, 19073—want, 10145.
Lakke, v. to find fault, to blame, R. 284, 4804.
Lamben, n. pl. Sax. lambs, R. 7063.
Langure, v. Fr. to languish, 9741.
Lapidaire, F. iii. 262, a treatise on precious stones so entitled; probably a French translation of the Latin poem of Marbodus *De Gemmis*, which is frequently cited by the name of *Lapidarius*, *Fabric. Bibl. Med. Æt.* in v. *Marbodus*.
Lappe, n. Sax. a skirt or lappet of a garment, 8461, 15480; T. iii. 59, 743.

Large, adj. Fr. ſpacious, free, prodigal, 13361; at *large*, 2290, at liberty; til that it was prime *large*, 10674, till prime was far ſpent.

Largely, adv. fully, 1910.

Las, n. Fr. a lace, 394—a ſnare, 1819, 1953.

Laſſe, *las*, adj. comp. Sax. leſs, 4407, 13047; R. 3045.

Latche, n. R. 1624, as *las*.

Latered, part. pa. Sax. delayed, P. 224.

Lathe, n. 4086, a barn: it is ſtill uſed in Lincolnſhire, *Sk.* In F. iii. 1050, where the editt. have *rathe* and *fathe*, the mſſ. give the true reading—*lathe*.

Laton, n. Fr. a kind of mixed metal, 701, of the colour of braſs, 11557.

Laude, n. Lat. praiſe, 13385.

Laudes, 3655, the ſervice performed in the fourth or laſt watch of the night; "dicuntur autem *laudes*, "quod illud officium laudem præcipue ſonat divi-"nam," *&c. Du Cange* in v. *Laus* 2. The ſame ſervice was often called Matins. *Idem* in v. *Matutini*.

Laved, part. pa. Fr. drawn; ſpoken of water taken out of a well, *Bo*. iii. m. 12.

Lavender, n. Fr. a waſherwoman or laundreſs, L. W. 358. In the paſſage of *Dante* which is here quoted Envy is called

> *La meretrice*, che mai dall' oſpizio
> Di Ceſare non torſe gli occhi putti,
> Morte comune, e delle corte vizio. *Inf.* xiii. 64.

Laverock, n. Sax. a lark, R. 662.

Launcegay, n. a ſort of launce. See the n. on ver. 13682.

Launcelot du Lake, 15218, an eminent knight of the Round Table, whoſe adventures were the ſubject of a romance begun by Chreſtien de Troyes, one of the oldeſt of the romance poets, and finiſhed by Godefrois de Leigni. See *Fauchet*, l. ii. c. 10, 11. They have been repeatedly printed in French proſe, and

make a considerable part of the compilation called *Mort d'Arthur:* his accomplishments as a courtier and a man of gallantry have been alluded to before, ver. 10601. Signor Volpi, in his notes upon Dante, *Inf.* v. 128, has most unaccountably represented Lancilotto as *inamorato di Ginevra, moglie del Re Marco.* If there be any faith in history Ginevra was the wife of King Arthur. The story in Dante which is the occasion of Signor Volpi's note is a curious one; it is alluded to by Petrarch, *Trionfo d'Amore*, iii. 82;

Vedi Ginevra, Isotta, e l'altre amanti,
E la coppia d'Arimino.———

Launde, n. Fr. a plain not ploughed, 1693.

Lavoures, n. pl. Fr. lavers, 5869.

Laureat, adj. Lat. crowned with laurel, 7907, 14614.

Laureole, n. Fr. spurge-laurel, 14969.

Laurer, n. laurel, 9340.

Laus, adj. Sax. loose, 4062; *laus*, Island. *solutus*. This is the true original of that termination of adjectives so frequent in our language in *les* or *less*. *Consuetud. de Beverley*, ms. *Harl.* 560; "Hujus sacrilegii emenda non erat determinata, sed dicebatur ab Anglis "*Botalaus*, i. e. *sine emendâ*." So Chaucer uses *boteles*, and other words of the the same form, as *detteles*, *drinkeles*, *gilteles*, &c.

Lawe, adj. for *low*, R. 5046.

Laxatif, n. Fr. a purging medicine, 2758, 14949.

Lay, n. Sax. law, religious profession, 4796, 10332.

Lay, n. Fr. a species of poem, 9755, 11259. See the *Discourse*, &c. n. 24.

Lay, pa. t. of *lie*, or *ligge*, 972; *layen*, pl. 3210.

Lazar, n. Fr. a leper, 242.

Leche, n. Sax. a physician, 3902; *leche*-craft, 2747, the skill of a physician.

Leche, v. to heal, C.D. 852.

Lecherous, adj. provoking lechery, 12483.
Lechour, n. Fr. a lecher, 6953.
Lectorne, n. Lat. a reading-deſk, C.L. 1383.
Leden, n. Sax. language, 10749. See the note.
Ledge, v. C.L. 1065, as *allege*.
Lees, n. Fr. a leaſh by which dogs are held, P. 180, l. 2.
Lees, adj. Sax. falſe; withouten *lees*, R. 3904, without lying, truly.
Lefe, adj. Sax. pleaſing, agreeable; al be him lothe or *lefe*, 1839, though it be unpleaſing to him or pleaſing—for *lefe* ne lothe, 13062, for friend nor enemy; he turned not—for *leve* ne for lothe, P.L. 286—It ſometimes ſignifies pleaſed; I n'am not *lefe* to gabbe, 3510, I am not pleaſed to prate, I take no pleaſure in prating.
Lefull, adj. lawful, 5619, 9322.
Legge, v. Sax. to lay, 3935.
Legge, v. Fr. to eaſe, R. 5016, as *alege*.
Leie, v. Sax. to lay, T. iii. 72.
Leiſer, n. Fr. leiſure, 1190, 9708; opportunity, 3292.
Leite, n. Sax. light; thonder-*leite*, *Bo*. i. m. 4, lightning.
Leke, n. Sax. a leek, 3877: it is put for any thing of very ſmall value, 16263; R. 4830.
Lemes, n. pl. Sax. flames, 14936.
Lemman, n. Sax. a lover or gallant, 4238, 5337—a miſtreſs, 14069.
Lendes, n. pl. Sax. the loins, 3237.
Lene, adj. Sax. lean, 289, 9727.
Lene, v. Sax. to lend, 613, 3775—to grant, 7226, 13615.
Lenger, adv. comp. Sax. longer, 14437.
Lente, pa. t. of *lene*, 13284.
Lenton, n. Sax. the ſeaſon of Lent, P. 144.
L'envoy, Fr. was a ſort of poſtſcript ſent with poetical

compositions, and serving either to recommend them to the attention of some particular person or to enforce what we call the moral of them. The six last stanzas of The Clerkes Tale are in many mss. entitled *L'envoy de Chaucer à les mariz de notre temps.* See also the stanzas at the end of The Complaint of the Black Knight, and of Chaucer's Dreme.

Leon, n. Lat. a lion, 1600.

Leonine, adj. belonging to a lion, 14564.

Leopart, *lepard*, n. Fr. a leopard, 2188, 14267.

Leos, n. Gr. people, 15571, 4.

Lepande, part. pr. of *lepe*, v. Sax. leaping, R. 1928.

Lepe, *lep*, for *lepeth*, 3d pers. sing. 4226, 10285.

——— for *leped*, pa. t. 2689; C. D. 2164.

Lepe, pr. n. a town in Spain, 12504.

Lere, *lerne*, v. Sax. to learn, 10002, 13466—to teach, 16312—*Lered*, pa. t. & part, 577, 13449.

Lere, n. Sax. the skin, 13786. See the note.

Lese, n. Fr. as *lees*; in lustie *lese*, T. ii. 752, in love's leash.

Lese, adj. Sax. as *lees*, R. 8, 5093.

Lese, v. Sax. to lose, 11672, 4.

Leseth, 2d pers. pl. imp. m. 4439, lose ye.

Lesing, n. Sax. a lie, a falsity, 15947; R. 4508.

Lesinges, pl. 12525.

Lest, *list*, *lust*, n. Sax. pleasure, 132, 192, 6215, 11124.

Leste, *liste*, *luste*, v. to please; it is generally used as an impersonal in the third person only, for *it pleaseth* or *it pleased*: him *luste* to ride so, 102, it pleased him t. r. s.; wel to drinke us *leste*, 752, it pleased us well t. d.; if you *lest*, 830, if it please you; me *list* not play, 3865, it pleaseth me not to play.

Leste, adj. Sax. superl. d. least, 1206, at the *leste* way, 1123, at the *leste*, 5432, at *least*.

Leste, for *last*, T. ii. 1[illegible]0.

Let, v. Sax. to leave, to omit, 1319; to leave, to permit, 1325; *let* thy japes be, 5824; *let* the Sompnour be, 6871—to cause, 2978, 5377—to hinder, T. iii. 726.

Lete, pr. n. the river Lethe, F. i. 71.

Letgame, n. Sax. a hinderer of pleasure, T. iii. 528.

Lette, n. delay, hinderance, 8176.

Lettowe, pr. n. Lithuania, 54.

Lettred, adj. Fr. learned, R. 7691.

Lettrure, *letterure*, n. Fr. literature, 14414, 16314.

Lettuarie, n. Fr. an electuary, 428, 9683.

Leve, v. for *live*, 7114.

Leve, n. Sax. desire, inclination, 13952.

Leve, adj. dear, 3131. See *Lefe*.

Leve, v. Sax. to believe, 10079—*Leveth*, imp. m. 2d perf. pl. 3090; *leveth* me, believe me: in R. 3519, *leveth* is misprinted for *lefeth*;

He *lefeth* more than ye may doe.

So this verse should be written;

Plus y pert-il *que* vous *ne faictes*. Orig.

In T. iii. 56, *leve* is misprinted for *lene*, and also in T. ii. 1212, and T. v. 1749.

Leveles, adj. Sax. without leave, C. D. 74.

Leven, n. Sax. lightning, 5858.

Lever, comp. d. of *lefe*, more agreeable; it were me *lever*, 10995; I hadde *lever*, 10037; hire hadde *lever*, 5447. See also ver. 16844, 16972.

Levesell. See the n. on ver. 4059, though I am by no means satisfied with the explanation there given of this word, the interpretation of it in the *Prompt. Parv.* will not help us much; "*Levecel* beforn a "windowe or other place, *umbraculum*." My conjecture with respect to the origin of the proverb *Good wine needs no bush*, is certainly wrong; that refers to a very old practice of hanging up a bush or bough

where wine is to be ſold; the Italians have the ſame proverb, *Al buono vino non biſogna fraſca.*

Lewed, *lewde*, adj. Sax. ignorant, unlearned, 6928, 12370—laſcivious, 10023.

Leye, v. Sax. as *legge*, to lay, R. 4143—to lay a wager, 16064.

Leyes, pr. n. Layas in Armenia, 58. See the n. on ver. 51.

Leyte, n. Sax. flame, P. 258. See *Leite*.

Liard, pr. n. belonged originally to a horſe of a gray colour. See the n. on ver. 7145.

Licenciat, n. Lat. 220, ſeems to ſignify that he was licenſed by the Pope to hear confeſſions, &c. in all places, independently of the local ordinaries. See R. 6364—6472.

Liche-wake. See the n. on ver. 2960.

Lide, pr. n. Lydia, 14645.

Lieges, n. pl. Fr. ſubjects, 7943.

Lien, pr. t. pl. of *lie* or *ligge*, 16247.

Lien, part. pa. of *lie* or *ligge*, lain, P. 265, 275.

Lies, n. pl. Fr. lees of wine, &c. F. iii. 1040.

Lieth, R. 4143, is miſprinted for *leyeth*.

Lifly, adv. Sax. like the life, 2089.

Ligeance, n. Fr. allegiance, 5315.

Ligge, lie, v. neut. Sax. to lie down, 2207, 13839.

Ligging, part. pr. lying, 1013.

Light, v. Sax. to enlighten, 15539, 13401—to make light or pleaſant, 10710—v. neut. to deſcend, to alight, 5524, 10483.

Ligne, n. Fr. lineage, lineal deſcent, T. v. 1480; *ligine*, C.D. 1517, ſhould probably be *lignee*, to rhyme to *compagnee*.

Ligne aloes, T. iv. 1137, lignum aloes, a very bitter drug.

Like, *liken*, v. Sax. to compare, 5951, 3, 5.

Like, v. Sax. to pleaſe, 8382; T. i. 432; if you *liketh*, 779, if it pleaſeth you; it *liketh* hem, 5679, it pleaſeth them.
Likerous, adj. Sax. gluttonous, 12473——laſcivious, 6048.
Liking, part. pr. pleaſing, R. 868.
Liking, n. pleaſure, 12389.
Limaile, n. Fr. filings of any metal, 16321.
Lime, v. Sax. to ſmear as with birdlime, T. i. 354.
Limed, part. pa. caught as with birdlime, 6516.
Limed, part. pa. Fr. poliſhed as with a file, F. iii. 34.
Limer, n. Fr. *limier*, a bloodhound, *Du*. 362, 5.
Lime-rod, 14694, a twig with birdlime.
Limitation, n. Lat. a certain precinct allowed to a limitour, 6459.
Limitour, n. a friar licenſed to beg within a certain diſtrict, 209, 253, 4.
Limmes, n. pl. Sax. limbs, P. 147.
Linage, n. Fr. family, 4270; R. 258.
Linde, n. Sax. the limetree, 9087; R. 1385.
Liſſe, n. Sax. remiſſion, abatement, 11550.
Liſſe, v. neut. Sax. to grow eaſy, R. 3758, 4128.
Liſſed, part. pa. of *liſſe*, v. Sax. eaſed, relieved, 11482.
Liſte, v. See *Leſte*.
Liſteneth, imp. m. 2d perſ. pl. of *liſten*, v. Sax. hearken ye, 13642.
Liſtes, n. pl. Fr. liſts, a place encloſed for combats, &c. See the n. on ver. 1715.
Litarge, n. Fr. whitelead, 16243.
Lite, adj. Sax. little, 1195; P. 220.
Lith, n. Sax. a limb, 14881.
Lith, for *lieth*, 3653, 10349.
Lithe, adj. Sax. ſoft, flexible, *Du*. 953; F. i. 119.
Lithe, v. Sax. to ſoften, T. iv. 754.
Lither, adj. Sax. wicked, C. N. 14; [in the editt. it is *lithy*,] *luther* and quede, R. G. 414. See *Quade*.

Litherly, adv. Sax. very ill, 3299.
Litling, adj. Sax. very little, F. iii. 133.
Livand, part. pr. Sax. living, C. D. 1628.
Live, n. Sax. life; on *live*, 3041, 5622, in life, alive; *lives* creature, 2397, 8779, living creature; *lives* body, F. ii. 555, living body.
Lodemanage, 405. *Lodesterre*, 2061. See the note on ver. 405, and the statute 3 Geo. I. c. 13, where *loadmanage* is used repeatedly in the sense of pilotage.
Lodesmen, n. pl. Sax. pilots, L.W. 1486.
Loft, adv. Sax. on *loft*, 4697, on high, aloft.
Loge, n. Fr. a lodge, habitation, 14859.
Logged, part. pa. Fr. lodged, 15004.
Logging, n. lodging, 15001.
Loke, v. Sax. to see, to look upon, *Bo.* iv. pr. 6; v. pr. 3.
Loken, *loke*, part. pa. of *loke*, v. Sax. locked, 14881; R. 2092; shut close, *Conf Am.* 29, his one eye anon was *loke*.
Loller, n. a Lollard. See the n. on ver. 12923, and ver. 12914.
Lollius, pr. n. of a writer from whom Chaucer professes to have translated his poem of Troilus and Creseide. See the note on P. 277, l. 9: I have not been able to find any further account of him.
Londe, n. Sax. land, 4806, 5323.
Londenoys, a Londoner, one born in London, T. L. i. 325.
Lone, n. Sax. a loan, any thing lent, 7443.
Long, v. Sax. to belong, 2280; *longing* for his art, 3209; belonging to his art, 10353; to desire, L.W. 2275.
Long, 16390. See *Along*.
Loos, *los*, n. Fr. praise, 16836; M. 301; *loses*, pl. F. iii. 598.

Lord, n. Sax. a title of honour given to monks, as well as to other perſons of ſuperiour rank, 172, 13930—in ver. 830, *lordes* is uſed in the ſenſe of *lordings*.

Lordings, n. pl. ſirs, maſters, 763, 790, a diminutive of *lords*.

Lordſhip, n. Sax. ſupreme power, 1627.

Lore, n. Sax. knowledge, 8664--doctrine, 529---advice, 3527.

Lorel, n. Sax. a good-for-nothing fellow, 5855, *Bo.* i. pr. 4, where it is the tranſlation of *perditiſſimum*: Skinner ſuppoſes it to be derived from the Lat. *lurco*; and in the *Promptorium Parvulorum loſel*, or *lorel*, or *lurden*, is rendered *lurco*; but *lurco*, I apprehend, ſignifies only a glutton, which falls very ſhort of our idea of a *lorel*: and beſides, I do not believe that the word was ever ſufficiently common in Latin to give riſe to a derivative in Engliſh. One of Skinner's friends deduces it with much more probability from the Belg. [rather Sax.] *loren*, loſt, *perditus*.

Lorne, part. pa. of *leſe*, v. Sax. loſt, 8947, undone, 10943, 13959.

Los, n. Sax. loſs, 16477; T. iv. 27.

Loſed, part. pa. Sax. looſed, R. 4511.

Loſed, part. pa. Fr. praiſed, T. L. i. 325.

Loſenge, n. Fr. a quadrilateral figure of equal ſides but unequal angles, in which the arms of women are uſually painted, R. 893; in F. iii. 227, *loſynges* ſeems to ſignify ſmall figures of the ſame form in the fretwork of a crown.

Loſengeour, n. Fr. a flatterer, 15332.

Loteby, n. R. 6339, in the orig. *compaigne*, a private companion or bedfellow; in P. P. 14, the concubines of prieſts are called their *lotebies*; perhaps it may be derived from the Sax. *loute*, to lurk.

Loth, adj. Sax. disagreeable, odious, 3393.
Lother, comp. d. more hateful, L.W. 191.
Lothest, superl. d. most unwilling, 11625.
Lothly, adj. loathsome, 6682.
Love-dayes. See the n. on ver. 260, and add T. L. i. 319, "maked I not a *lovedaye* betwene God and "mankynde, and chese a mayde to be nompere, to "put the quarrell at ende?"
Love-drinke, n. Sax. a drink to excite love, 6336.
Love-longing, n. Sax. desire of love, 3349, 3679.
Lovesome, adj. Sax. lovely, T. v. 465.
Lough, pa. t. of *laugh*, v. Sax. laughed, 6254, 12410.
Louke, 4413. See the note. In P. P. 20, wrong is called a wicked luske, and I learn from Cotgrave that luske is a synonymous word to lowt, lorel, &c. so that perhaps *louke* may be still another term for an idle good-for-nothing fellow. See *Cotg.* in v. *Luske*, Eng. and in v. *Loricard*, *Falourdin*, Fr.
Loure, v. neut. Sax. to look discontented, R. 7099.
Louring, part. pr. 6848.
Loute, v. Sax. to bow, 14168; R. 4384--to lurk, 15654.
Low, n. for *law*, C. D. 319.
Lowlyhede, n. Sax. humility, B. K. 315.
Lucan, pr. n. the Roman poet, 14637.
Luce, n. Lat. the fish called a pike, 352.
Lucina, pr. n. the moon, 11357.
Lulled, pa. t. of *lull*, v. Sax. invited to sleep, 8429.
Lumbardes, n. pl. bankers, remitters of money, 13297.
Lunarie, pr. n. of a herb, moonwort, 16268.
Lure, n. Fr. a device used by falconers for calling their hawks, 6922, 17021.
Lure, v. Fr. to bring to the lure, 5997.
Lussheburghes. See the n. on ver. 13968.
Lust, n. See *Lest*.
Luste, v. See *Leste*.

Lustybede, n. Sax. pleasure, mirth, 17223; L.W. 1528.

Luxurie, n. Fr. lechery, 5345.

Lynian, pr. n. 7910. See the note. A learned correspondent, to whom I am obliged for other useful hints, has suggested to me that Fabricius, upon the authority of Ghilini, has placed the death of Joannes Lignanus in 1383, *Bibl. Med. Æt.* in v. This furnishes an additional reason for believing that The Canterbury Tales were composed, or at least collected into a body, after that period.

M

Mace, n. Fr. a club, 2126.

Machabe, pr. n. the books of the Maccabees, 14497, 14573.

Macrobes, pr. n. R. 7, *Macrobius*, 15129; *Du.* 284; A. F. 111; the author of the commentary on the *Somnium Scipionis* of Cicero.

Madde, v. Sax. to be mad, 3359; R. 1072.

Madrian, 13898. See the note. I have found since that the French have a saint called *Materne*—but Mr. Steevens, with much more probability, supposes that the precious body by which the Host swears was that of St. Mathurin. See his story in The Golden Legende, edit. 1527, by Winkin de Worde, 151, b.; "Than toke they *the precious body* and enoynted it "with moche reverence; and when they had layd "it in the erth, on the morowe they came to the "sepulture and founde *the holy body* above the erth "nygh unto the same sepulture, and than were they "all abasshed, and wyst not what to do." It seems the knights who had brought him out of France had promised that if he died on his journey he should be sent back and buried "where as they had taken "him," and therefore his body would not stay in the ground till it was deposited, according to pro-

mise, in France, where it afterwards worked many miracles.

Mafeie, Fr. *ma foy*, by my faith, T. iii. 52.

Magicien, n. Fr. a magician, 11553.

Magike, n. Fr. magick, 11607; *magike* naturel, 418. See the note.

Mahownd, pr. n. Mahomet, 4644. See *Du Cange* in v.

Maille, n. Fr. a coat of mail, 9078.

Mainte, part. pa. B. K. 230, as *meint*.

Maintenance, n. Fr. behaviour, *Du*. 834.

Maisondewe, Fr. *maison-dieu*, a hospital, R. 5619.

Maister, n. Fr. a skilful artist, a master, 11514, 11532; *maister*-strete, 2904, the chief street; *maister*-temple, L. W. 1014, the chief temple; *maister*-tour, 10540, the principal tower.

Maisterful, adj. imperious, T. ii. 756.

Maisterie, *maistrie*, n. Fr. skill, skilful management, 3383, 6400——power, superiority, 6622, 9048, 11076;

> Love wol not be constreined by *maistrie*.
> Whan *maistrie* cometh the god of Love anon
> Beteth his winges, and farewel! he is gon.

I cite these elegant lines as I omitted to observe before that Spenser has inserted them in his Faery Queen, b. ii. c. 1, st. 25, with very little alteration, and certainly without any improvement;

> Ne may Love be compell'd by *mastery*,
> For soon as *mastery* comes sweet Love anone
> Taketh his nimble wings, and soon away is gone.

A maistrie, 16528, a masterly operation; *un coup de maitre*—for the *maistrie*, 165. See the note.

Maistresse, n. Fr. mistress, governess, 12040.

Maistrise, n. Fr. masterly workmanship, R. 4172.

Make, n. Sax. a fellow, a mate, 2558—a husband, 5667, 8716; a wife, 9175, 9696. *Make* or *metche*, compar. *Prompt. Parv.*

Make, v. Sax. to compoſe or make verſes, L. W. 69, 364; to ſolace him ſometime as I do whan I *make*, P. P. 60—to *make* a man's berde, to cheat him. See the n. on ver. 4094.

Make, *Bo.* iv. m. 7, why *make* ye your backes? we ſhould read—*nake*, *i. e.* make naked; *cur inertes terga nudatis?* orig.

Maked, part. pa. made, 2526.

Makeleſs, adj. Sax. peerleſs, without a fellow, T. i. 172.

Making, n. poetry, L. W. 74; *makinges*, pl. poetical compoſitions, L. W. 413; and thou medleſt with *makings*, P. P. 60.

Malapert, adj. pert, forward, C. L. 737; and ſo we ſhould read in T. iii. 87, with the mſſ. J. K. inſtead of *in all apert*; the word ſeems to be evidently of French original, though I do not recollect to have ſeen it uſed by any French writer. *Appert*, adj. Fr. ſignifies expert, &c. *Cotgrave.*

Male, n. Fr. a budget or portmanteau, 3117, 12854.

Maleſice, n. Fr. enchantment, P. 173.

Male-talent, n. Fr. ill-will, R. 273, 330.

Maliſon, n. Fr. malediction, curſe, 16713; P. 187; I gyve it my *maliſoun*, P. L. 318.

Malt, pa. t. of *melt*, v. Sax. melted, T. i. 583.

Malveſie, pr. n. Malmſey wine. See the n. on ver. 9681.

Malure, n. Fr. misfortune, C. D. 599.

Manace, n. Fr. a threat, 2005.

Manace, v. to threaten, 7998, 9626.

Manacing, n. threatening, 2037.

Manciple, n. an officer who has the care of purchaſing victuals for an inn of court. See his character, ver. 569—588; the name is probably derived from the Lat. *manceps*, which ſignified particularly the ſuperintendant of a publick bakehouſe, and from thence

a baker in general. See *Du Cange* in v. *Manceps* 2. The office ſtill ſubſiſts in ſeveral colleges as well as inns of court.

Maundement, n. Fr. mandate, 6928.

Manere, n. Fr. carriage, behaviour, 140, 10860——kind or ſort; a *manere* Latin, 4939, a kind of Latin; ſwiche a *maner* love-drinke, 6335, ſuch a ſort of love-potion; ſwiche *maner* rime, 6709.

Mangonel, n. Fr. an engine uſed to batter walls, R. 6279.

Manie, n. Fr. Gr. madneſs, 1376.

Manniſh, adj. Sax. human, proper to the human ſpecies, M. 271—maſculine, proper to man as diſtinguiſhed from woman, T. i. 284: in this laſt ſenſe when applied to a woman it is a ſtrong term of reproach, 5202.

Manor, n. Fr. dwelling, *Du.* 1004.

Manſuete, adj. Fr. gentle, T. v. 194.

Mantelet, n. Fr. a ſhort mantle, 2165.

Marcian, pr. n. Martianus Capella, 9606; F. ii. 477.

Marcian, adj. martial, under the influence of Mars, 6192.

Mareis, n. Fr. a marſh, 6552.

Margarite, n. Fr. a pearl, T. L. i. 315, b.

Marie, *mary*, n. Sax. marrow, 12476; *marie*-bones, 382, marrowbones.

Market-beter, 3934. See the n.; but I am now more enclined to believe that this word is to be underſtood in a ſenſe ſimilar to that in which the Fr. phraſes *Batre les rues*—and *Bateur de pavez*, are uſed: *Batre les rues*, to revel, jet, or ſwagger, up and down the ſtreets anights; *Bateur de pavez*, a jetter abroad in the ſtreets—a pavement-beater. See *Cotgrave* in v. *Bateur*, *Batre*, *Pavé*; ſo that he was a *market-beter* atte full, may mean perhaps—he was uſed to ſwagger

up and down the market when it was fulleſt—a circumſtance which ſuits very well with the reſt of his character.--*Market-dachar, circumforaneus*, *Prompt. Parv.*

Markis, n. Fr. a marquis, 7940.

Markis, for *markiſes*, gen. ca. ſing. 8870: in the ſame manner *Peneus* is put for *Peneuſes*, 2066; *Theſeus* for *Theſeuſes*, 2201, 2697; *Venus* for *Venuſes*, 2274, 10586; *Ceres* for *Cereſes*, 10139; *Melibeus* for *Melibeuſes*, 13902, and in proſe, M. 311, l. 21, 2: perhaps it might have been proper to add a mark of apocope to the words ſo abbreviated. As to the preſent method of expreſſing the genitive caſes of nouns ending in *s* by adding another *s* with a mark of ſyncope, as *Peneus's*, *Theſeus's*, *Venus's*, *&c.* it ſeems abſurd, whether the addition be intended to be pronounced or not. In the firſt caſe the *e* ſhould not be cut out; in the ſecond the *s* is quite ſuperfluous. But the abſurdity of this practice is moſt ſtriking when the genitives of monoſyllable nouns are thus written, an *ox's* horns, an *aſs's* ears, a *fiſh's* tail, St. *James's* park; notwithſtanding that the *e*, which is thus directed to be cut out, is conſtantly and neceſſarily to be pronounced, as if the ſeveral words were written at length, *oxes*, *aſſes*, *fiſhes*, *Jameſes*.

Markiſeſſe, n. Fr. the wife of a marquis, 8159, 8270.

Marte, pr. n. Mars, 2023.

Martire, n. Fr. martyrdom, torment, R. 2547.

Martire, v. Fr. to torment, 1564.

Mary, *Marie*, pr. n. a vulgar oath; by *Mary*, 13322, 16530.

Maſe, n. a wild fancy, 15099; T. v. 468.

Maſe, v. neut. to doubt, to be confounded, 10261.

Maſedneſſe, n. aſtoniſhment, confuſion, 8937.

Maſelin, n. rather *mazerin*, 13781, a drinking-cup. See *Du Cange* in v. *Mazer*.

Mate, part. pa. of *mate*, v. Fr. dejected, ſtruck dead, 957; R. 1739; ſo feble and *mate*, *Conf. Am.* 127, b.

Matire, for *matere*, n. Fr. matter, T. iv. 818.

Maugre, *malgre*, Fr. in ſpite of; *maugre*, all thy might, 1609; *maugre*, thin eyen, 5897; *maugre* hire hed, 6469, P. 261.——The original of this expreſſion appears more plainly in the following paſſages, I drede thou canſt me grete *maugre*, R. 4399;

Car je cuide, que me ſcavez
Mal gré. *Orig.* 4118.

Malgre his, R. 2386, 5933, with his ill will, againſt his will; *mal gré lui*.

Maqis, n. Sax. a thruſh, R. 619.

Mavis, R. 5590, is probably a miſtake for *muis*, n. pl. Fr. the orig. has *cent* muys *de froment*, 5197: the Paris muid contains ſomething more than five quarters Engliſh.

Maumet, n. an idol, P. 228.

Maumetrie, n. the religion of Mahomet, 4656—idolatry, P. 228.

Mawe, n. Sax. the ſtomach, 12930.

Maximian, pr. n. C. L. 798, the author of ſix elegies which have been frequently printed under the name of Gallus: he is ſaid by Fabricius [*Bibl. Lat.* t. i. p. 297, *ed. Patav.*] to have lived under the Emperour Anaſtaſius, q. I. or II.? A tranſlation or rather abridgement of theſe elegies in Engliſh verſe is in mſ. *Harl.* 2253.

May, v. Sax. to be able, phyſically, 2314, 3045, 8; morally, 739, 2355, 6. See *Mowe*.

May, n. Sax. a virgin, 5271; of Mary, moder and *may*, P. L. 235, 307—a young woman, T. v. 1719.

Maydenhed, n. Sax. virginity, 2331.

Meaneliche, adj. Sax. moderate, *Bo.* i. pr. 6; *mediocribus*, orig.

Mebles, n. pl. Fr. moveable goods, 9188, 16008.
Mede, n. Sax. reward, 3380; P. 235—a meadow, 89.
Mede, *methe*, *meth*, n. barb. Lat. mead, a liquor made of honey, 2281, 3378, 3261.
Medle, v. Fr. to mix. P. 146.
Medlee, adj. of a mixed stuff or colour, 330.
Meinie, n. Fr. houshold attendants, 7627, 7738—an army, 14348, 17177.—*Hurlewaynes meyne*. Cont. of Cant. T. l. 8; this obscure phrase, I think, may be understood to relate to a particular set of ghostly apparitions which were used to run about the country at night, and were called in French *La mesgnie de Hellequin* or *Herlequin*. The fullest account that I have seen of them is in *L'histoire de Richard sans paour, Duc de Normandie, qui fut fils de Robert le Diable*. In one of his rides he meets with three black knights whom he engages; "Et quand les Chevaliers veirent "le ju mal party pour eux ils monterent a cheval et "s'enfuyrent;—et Richard—chevaucha apres eux; "et ainsi qu'il chevauchoit il apperceut une dance "de gens noirs qui s'entretenoyent. Adonc luy sou-"vint *de la mesgnie de Helleguin*, dont il avoit autres "foys ouy parler." The title of the next chapter (4.) is *Cy divise de la mesgnie de Hellequin et qui il estoit*. He is there said to have been a knight who, having spent all his substance in the wars of Charles Martel against the Saracens, lived afterwards by pillage. "Adonc il avint qu'il mourut et fut en danger d'es-"tre damne, mais Dieu luy fit pardon, pource que il "avoit bataille contre les Sarrazins et exaulce la foy. "Si fut condamne de Dieu que pour un tems deter-"mine luy et ceux de son lignage feroient penitence "et yroient toute la nuit parmy la terre, pour leurs "penitences faire et endurer plusieurs maux et ca-"lamitez." The belief of such apparitions was certainly of great antiquity in Normandy, as they are

mentioned by Ordericus Vitalis under the title of *familia Herlechini*, in a moſt extraordinary ſtory related by him, l. viii. p. 695, *ann.* 1091; and I ſuſpect that in a paſſage quoted by *Du Cange* in v. *Herlinini*, from Petr. Bleſens, ep. 14, we ſhould read *Herlikini* inſtead of *Herlinini*.--Gervaſe of Tilbery, who wrote in 1211, mentions another ſet of apparitions which were called *familia Arturi. Ot. Imper. Dec.* ii. c. 12; "In ſylvis Brittanniæ majoris aut mi-"noris conſimilia contigiſſe referuntur, narrantibus "nemorum cuſtodibus, quos *foreſtarios*--vulgus no-"minat, ſealternis diebus circa horam meridianam, "et in primo noctium conticinio ſub plenilunio lu-"nâ lucente, ſæpiſſime videre militum copiam ve-"nantium et canum et cornuum ſtrepitum, qui ſciſ-"citantibus ſe *de ſocietate et familiâ Arturi* eſſe affir-"mant." He had juſt ſaid that Arthur, not long before, had been ſeen in a palace, *miro opere conſtructo*, in a moſt delicious valley in the neighbourhood of Mount Ætna, where he had reſided ever ſince the time of his ſuppoſed death, *vulneribus quotannis recrudeſcentibus*.

Meint, part. pa. of *menge*, v. Sax. mixed, mingled, R. 2296.

Meke, adj. Sax. meek, humble, 8017.

Meke, v. to become meek, R. 3541, 3584.

Meles, n. pl. Sax. meals, dinners, &c. *Du.* 612.

Mele-tide, n. Sax. dinnertime, T. ii. 1556.

Melle, v. Fr. to meddle, C. D. 536.

Melle, n. for *mille*, 3921.

Memorie, n. Fr. remembrance; to be drawen to *memorie*, 3114, to be recorded;

And for to drawe in to *memorye*
Her names bothe and her hiſtorye. *Conf. Am.* f. 76.

Memorie, v. to remember, 10118.

Mendiants, n. pl. Fr. friars of the begging orders, 7488. See the note.
Mene, v. Sax. to mean, to intend, 2065, 2218.
Mene, n. Fr. *moyen*, a mean or inſtrument, 9545; T. iii. 255, where the orig. has *mezzano*, a procurer. *Menes*, pl. 7064, 3375.
Mene, adj. middle, 7027, 17322. But ſee the note on the latter ver.
Menivere, n. Fr. a ſort of fur, R. 227. See the n. on ver. 193.
Mercenrike, pr. n. the kingdom of Mercia, 15118.
Mercia, pr. n. F. iii. 139; Marſyas is probably meant, but our poet, I know not upon what authority, has turned him into a female.
Merciable, adj. Fr. merciful, 13618.
Meritorie, adj. Fr. meritorious, P. 240.
Merke, n. Sax. a mark, an image, 11192; all the *merke* of Adam, 6278, all the images of Adam, all mankind.
Merke, adj. Sax. dark, R. 5339.
Merlion, n. Fr. *emerillon*, a merlin, a ſort of hawk, A.F. 339.
Mervaille, n. Fr. wonder, marvel, 10974.
Mery, adj. Sax. merry, 804—pleaſant, 14972.
Mes, R. 3462; at gode *mes*, ſhould probably be at *godeneſs*; the orig. has *en bon point*. See *Godeneſs*.
Meſe, n. for *meſſe*, C. D. 2116.
Meſel, n. Fr. a leper, P. 211.
Meſelrie, n. Fr. leproſy, P. 211.
Meſſage, n. Fr. a meſſenger, 8614, 8823.
Meſſagerie, pr. n. a fictitious attendant in the temple of Venus, A. F. 228; Boccace calls her Ruffiania, *Theſeida*, b. vii.
Meſſe, n. Fr. the ſervice of the maſs, 9768.
Meſte, adj. Sax. ſuperl. d. 8006, as *moſte*.

Mesurable, adj. Fr. moderate, 437, 10676.
Mesure, n. Fr. moderation, 11981.
Metamorphoseos, 4513, *Metamorphosose*, C. L. 1260, Ovid's Metamorphosis. See *Judicum*.
Mete, adj. Sax. fitting, convenient, 1633.
Mete, n. Sax. meat, 1617; during the *metes* space, 5434, during the time of eating.
Mete-borde, n. Sax. an eating-table, T. L. ii. 326, b.
Metely, adj. proportionable, R. 822.
Mete, v. Sax. to meet, 12627—to dream, T. iii. 1350.
Mette, *met*, pa. t. dreamed, 15089, 15118; I *mette*, 6159, me *mette*, 14900, 4, I dreamed.
Metriciens, n. pl. writers in verse, C. L. 30.
Meveable, adj. Fr. moveable, R. 4736.
Mewe, n. Fr. a cage for hawks while they mew or change their feathers, 10957—a cage in general, or any sort of confinement, R. 4778; T. iii. 603; in *mewe*, T. i. 382, in secret.
Mewet, adj. Fr. mute; in *mewet*, C. L. 148, dumbly, speaking inwardly.
Micher, n. a thief, R. 6541; *lierres*, orig. 12008, *mychyn* or pryvely stelyn smale thyngs; *surripio*, *Prompt. Parv.*
Might, pa. t. of *may*, v. Sax. was able, 301, 1519; *mighten*, pl. 7985.
Might, part. pa. T. iii. 655; if godely had he *might*, if he had been able with propriety.
Might, n. Sax. power, strength, 1152, 1858.
Milksop, n. an effeminate fellow, 13916.
Milne-stones, n. pl. Sax. millstones, T. ii. 1384.
Minde, n. Sax. remembrance, 1908; *Conf. Am.* 148, as the bokes maken *minde*.
Mine, v. Fr. to penetrate, T. ii. 627.
Ministralles, n. pl. Fr. minstrels, 10392.
Ministres, n. pl. Fr. officers of justice, 15049, 15064; *ministers*, C. D. 2130, minstrels.

Minoresse, n. R. 149, a nun under the rule of St. Clare, *Du Cange* in v. *Minorissa*. It is not clear however why Chaucer has likened Hate to a sister of this order; his original gave him no authority.
Minour, n. Fr. a miner, 2467.
Minstralcie, n. Fr. musick, 2199, 10582—musical instruments, 17216.
Mirrour, n. Fr. a lookingglass, 10446.
Mirtheles, adj. Sax. without mirth, A. F. 592.
Mis, adv. ill, amiss, 16467; R. 3243; T. iv. 1277: it is often to be supplied to a second verb, having been expressed in composition with a former; if that I *mis*speke or say, 3141; that hire *mis*doth or saith, 13928; there is nothing *mis*saide nor do, *Du*. 528.
Mis, n. a wrong, 17226.
Mis-accompted, part. pa. misreckoned, T. v. 1184.
Mis-aventure, n. misfortune, 6916.
Mis-avise, v. to advise wrongly, 5812.
Mis-boden, part. pa. of *mis-bede*, injured, 911.
Mis-borne, part. pa. of *mis-bere*, misbehaved, M. 317, l. 21.
Mischance, n. Fr. misfortune; with *mischance*, 6916, 17142. See *With*.
Mischefe, n. Fr. misfortune, R. 6741.
Miscoveting, n. R. 196, should probably be *miscompting*; *mescompter*, orig.
Mis-departe, v. to distribute wrongly, 4527.
Misericorde, n. Fr. mercy, pity, 7492.
Mis-ese, n. uneasiness, P. 152.
Mis-foryave, pa. t. of *mis-foryeve*, misgave, T. iv. 1426.
Mis-gied, part. pa. of *mis-gie*, misguided, 14451.
Mis-gon, *mis-go*, part. pa. of *mis-go*, gone wrong, 4216, 4253.
Mis-happing, part. pr. falling amiss, R. 5543.
Mis-lede, v. to conduct amiss, T. iv. 48.

Mis-lived, part. pa. having lived to a bad purpose, T. iv. 330.
Mis-metre, to spoil the metre of verses by writing or reading them ill, T. v. 1795.
Mis-sate, pa. t. of *mis-sit*, misbecame, R. 1194.
Mis-sayde, part. pa. of *mis-saye*, ill-spoken of, R. 1260.
Missayer, n. an evil speaker, R. 2231.
Misse, v. Sax. to fail, T. iii. 1630.
Misse-metre, v. See *Mis-metre*.
Mistake, v. to take a wrong part, to transgress, R. 1540; *mesprendre*, orig.
Mistere, n. Fr. trade, occupation, 615—condition of life, 1342; what *mistere* men ye ben, 1712, what kind of men ye are—need, R. 5614, 6078.
Mistihede, n. Sax. darkness, C. M. 71.
Mistily, adv. Sax. darkly, 16862.
Mistrist, v. for *mistrust*, 12303.
Mis-waie, n. a wrong way, R. 4766.
Mis-went, part. pa. of *mis-wende*, gone amiss, R. 7280.
Mis-write, v. to write wrong, T. v. 1794.
Mitaine, n. Fr. a glove, 12307, 8.
Mitche, n. Fr. a manchet, a loaf of fine bread, R. 5585.
Mite, n. Sax. a small worm, 6142, 16166.
Mixen, n. Sax. a dunghill, P. 252.
Mo, for *me*, 8915. See the note.
Mo, for *more*, adj. comp. 546, 810, 1937—adv. comp. 1354, 2073.
Mochel, *moche*, adj. Sax. great in quantity, 2354, 7593; in number, 6586, 6855; in degree, 496—adv. much, greatly, 1118, 2852.
Moder, *modre*, n. Sax. mother, 10139, 10291—the matrix or principal plate of the astrolabe, *Astr.*
Moison, n. Fr. harvest, growth, R. 1677.
Moist, *moisty*, adj. Fr. new, 459, 1249, 17009. See the n. on ver. 459.

Mokel, n. *Du.* 454, 861, may perhaps ſignify ſize, magnitude, as *michel* ſeems to be uſed in that ſenſe in P. P. 89, b. of one *michel* and might.

Moleſtie, n. Fr. trouble, *Bo.* iii. pr. 9.

Molte, pa. t. of *melte*, v. Sax. melted, F. ii. 414—part. pa. T. v. 10.

Monche, v. to chew, T. i. 915.

Mone, n. Sax. the moon, 9759—lamentation, 5076, 11232.

Moneſte, v. Fr. to admoniſh, R. 3579.

Moniours, n. pl. Fr. coiners, R. 6811: in the orig. it is *faulx monnoyeurs*.

Monſtre, n. Fr. a monſter or prodigy, 11656—a pattern, *Du.* 912.

Mood, n. Sax. anger, 1762.

Morcels, n. pl. Fr. morſels, R. 6179.

More, adj. comp. Sax. greater in quantity, 705, 785; in number, 10192; in degree, 1758, 6516—adv. comp. 1309, 2746: it is uſually joined to adjectives and adverbs to expreſs the comp. deg. 6023, 7551, 10786.

Mormal, n. See the n. on ver. 388.

Morter, n. Fr. a ſort of waxlight, T. iv. 1245.

Mortifie, v. Fr. to kill, (ſpeaking of quickſilver) 16594.

Mortrewes, n. See the n. on ver. 386.

Morwe, n. Sax. the morning, 2493; a'*morwe*, 824, 6175, in the morning, 1623, 2491; in the morning of the following day—To-*morwe*, I believe, always means the following day, 782, 1612, 2241, 2404, and it includes the whole day; to-*morwe* at night, 3593.

Morwening, n. Sax. the morning, 4232, 15308, *morweninges*, pl. 6457.

Moſel, n. Fr. the muzzle, mouth of a beaſt, 2153.

Moste, adj. superl. Sax. greatest in quantity, 305, 897; in number, 10675; in degree, 2200, 10614—adv. superl. 563, 2409: it is usually joined to adjectives and adverbs to express the superlative degree, 2205, 9425.

Moste, v. Sax. must, 734, 7. *Mosten*, pl. 6024.

Mote, v. Sax. must, 232, 1647, 8—may, 834, 4175. *Moten*, pl. 10630, 2.

Mote, n. Sax. an atom, 6450; T. iii. 1609.

Mothes, n. pl. Sax. moths, 6142.

Motif, n. Fr. a motive, incitement, 5048, 9365.

Mought, pa. t. of *mowe*, v. Sax. might.

Moule, v. Sax. to grow mouldy, 4452.

Mouled, part. pa. 3868.

Moun, for *mowen*, pr. t. pl. of *mowe*, v. Sax. may, 12868, 13160.

Mountance, n. Fr. amount in value, 1572; in quantity, 12797; not full the mountance of a mile, *Conf. Am.* 187.

Mourdant, n. Fr. the tongue of a buckle, R. 1094.

Mowe, v. Sax. may, to be able. *Mowen*, pl. 13967, 16149---it is sometimes used in the inf. m. M. 287; which thou shalt not *mowe* suffre, which thou shalt not be able to endure—to *mowen* suche a knight done live or die, T. ii. 1594, to be able to make such a knight to live or die---she should not con ne *mow* attaine, C. D. 150, she should not know nor be able to attain.

Mowe, n. Fr. a distortion of the mouth, T. iv. 7; F. iii. 716; what do I than but laugh and make a *mowe?* *Lydg. Tra.* 137.

Mowing, n. ability, *Bo.* iv. pr. 4. In the following passage it seems to be used as a *gerund;* that shrewes weren dispoiled of *mowing* to don yvel, *ibid.*

Much, *muchel*. See *Moche*.

Muckre, v. Sax. to heap, T. iii. 1381.
Mue, v. Fr. to change, T. ii. 1258.
Muet, adj. Fr. dumb, mute, T. v. 194.
Mullok, n. Sax. dung, rubbish, 3871, 16408.
Multiplication, n. Fr. the art of making gold and silver, 16317.
Multiplie, v. Fr. to make gold and silver, 16303.
Musard, n. Fr. a muser or dreamer, R. 3256, 4034.
Muse, v. Fr. to gaze, R. 1592.
Myself, *myselve*, *myselven*. See *Self*.

N.

Na, for *no*, 4174. See the n. on ver. 4021.
N'adde, for *ne hadde*, had not, 10212.
Naile, n. Sax. a nail, 6351; by *nailes*, 12222, by Goddes *nailes*, 12585, an oath. See the n. on ver. 12585.
Nakeres, n. pl. Fr. See the note on ver. 2513.
Nale, n. Sax. an alehouse, 6931. See the note. But I am now less inclined to adopt Skinner's explanation of this word, because I observe that *ale* alone is commonly put for an alehouse, and I cannot find that *nale* is ever used, except where it follows the preposition *atte*. In the passage quoted from P. P. 32, b. the *Cotton* ms. *Vesp. B.* xvi. has *at the ale*; and so in P. P. 26, b. with idle tales *at the ale*.—Robert of Brunne's translation of *Manuel des Pechées*, ms. *Bodl.* 2313, fol. 1;

In gamys, in festys, and *at the ale*.

fol. 38. Or yf thou leddest any man *to the ale*.
I suspect therefore that *nale*, in those few passages in which it is found, should be considered as merely a corruption which has arisen from the mispronunciation and consequent miswriting of *atte nale* for *atten ale*. See the n. on ver. 12542. A similar corruption seems to have taken place in the name of that celebrated personage in our law Mr. John A-Noke,

whose original appellation, I believe, was John *Atten Oke*, as that of his constant antagonist was John *Atte Stile*, sim. *Atte Stile* is a name in P. P. 23, b. and there are many others of the same form, as *Atte-cliff*, *Atte-ley*, *Atte-well*, *Atte-wood*, &c. That the letter *n* is apt to pass from the end of one word to the beginning of another we have an instance in *newt*, which has certainly been formed, by corruption, from *an ewt* or *eft*; and perhaps *nedder*, n. Sax. may have been formed in the same way from *an adder*: the word in the Teutonick is *adder*, as we write it now, without the initial *n*. The same corruptions have happened in other languages. See the notes of Signor Redi upon his Bacco in Toscana, p. 133, 4, 5, 182, 3.

N'am, for *ne am*, am not, 5730.

Name, pa. t. of *nime*, v. Sax. took, 16765.

Nappe, v. Sax. to sleep, 16958. See *Knap*.

Narcotikes, n. pl. Fr. Gr. drugs causing sleep, 1474; L. W. 2659.

Narwe, adj. Sax. close, narrow, 3224, 14828; whan they hem *narwe* avise, 9862, when they closely consider their conduct.

Nas, for *ne was*, was not, 1450, 1651.

Naso, pr. n. L. W. 928, 2218, P. Ovidius Naso. See *Ovide*.

Nat, adv. Sax. not, 5889, 6551.

Natal, adj. Lat. presiding over nativity, T. iii. 150.

Nathelesse, *natheles*, adv. Sax. not the less, nevertheless, 2475, 3606.

Nation, n. Fr. 4701, nation—family, 6650.

Naught, *nought*, n. Sax. nothing, 758, 770.

——— adv. not, not at all, 2070, 4820; it may more properly perhaps be considered as a noun used adverbially. See *Nothing*.

Nay, adv. Sax. 8297; it ſeems to be uſed ſometimes as a noun; it is no *nay*, 8692, 9015, it cannot be denied.
Nay, v. to deny, P. 266.
Ne, adv. Sax. not, 9356, 10070; *ne* had he ben holpen, 10980, had he not been helped.
Ne, conj. Sax. nor, 970,1, 8847, 11795.
Nece, n. Fr. a niece—a couſin, 13030, 13055.
Neceſſaire, adj. Fr. neceſſary, T. iv. 1021.
Nede, n. Sax. need, neceſſity, 4523.
Nede, v. is generally uſed as an imperſonal; it *nedeth* thee nought teche, 3599; *nedeth* hem no dwale, 4159; *neded* no more to hem to go ne ride, 9489.
Nedeful, adj. diſtreſt, indigent, 4532.
Nedely, adv. neceſſarily, 6550.
Nedes, *nede*, adv. neceſſarily; it is uſually joined with *muſt*, 1171, 11475, 17157.
Nedder, n. Sax. an adder, 9660. *Neders*, pl. L. W. 699.
Neighe, adj. Sax. nigh, 3392.
Neighe, v. to approach, to come near, R. 1775, 2003.
Nekke, n. Sax. the neck, 5859; *nekke*-bone, 6488.
Nempne, v. Sax. to name, 10632.
Ner, adv. Sax. near, 10315, 12900.
Nere, comp. d. nigher; never the *nere*, 16189, never the nigher; *nere* and *nere*, 13450, nigher and nigher; ferre ne *nere*, 1852, later nor earlier.
N'ere, for *ne were*, were not, 17222; *n'ere* it, 1602, were it not; *n'ere* the friendſhip, 16830.
Nerfe, n. Fr. nerve, ſinew, T. ii. 642.
Neſhe, adj. Sax. ſoft, tender, C. L. 1092. *Neſch* and hard, P. L. 242, 300.
Nete, n. Sax. neat-cattle, 599.
Nether, adj. comp. Sax. lower, 3850.
Nettle in dock out, T. iv. 461. See *Raket*.
Neven, v. Sax. to name, 8485, 16289.
Neveu, n. Fr. a nephew—a grandſon, L. W. 2648.

Newe, adj. Sax. new, fresh, 459.
Newe, adv. newly, 7879; *newe* and *newe*, T. iii. 116, again and again; all *newe*, 9700; of *newe*, 8814, newly, lately; all *newe*, 13308, anew, afresh.
Newe, v. to renew, T. iii. 306.
Newed, part. pa. renewed, M. 315.
Newefangel, adj. desirous of new things, 10932, 17142.
Newefangelnesse, n. inconstancy, 10924.
Nexte, superl. d. nighest; it generally signifies the nighest *following*, but sometimes the nighest *preceding*, F. iii. 685.
N'hath, for *ne hath*, hath not, 925.
Nice, adj. Fr. foolish, 5508, 6520.
Nicetee, n. folly, 4044, 17101; do his *nicetee*, 5994; so the French use *faire folie*.
Nifles, n. pl. trifles, 7342.
Nigard, n. a stingy fellow, 5915.
Nigardie, n. stinginess, 13102.
Nightertale, 97; night-time. See the note.
Night-spel, n. Sax. a night-charm. See the n. on ver. 3480.
N'ill, for *ne will*, will not, 5724, 5762.
N'is, for *ne is*, is not, 976, 1679.
N'iste, for *ne wiste*, knew not, sing. 11340, 3414; *n'isten*, for *ne wisten*, knew not, pl. 10948.
Nobledest, pa. t. 2d pers. sing. of *noble*, v. Fr. ennobledest, 15508.
Noblesse, n. Fr. dignity, splendour, 8344, 8658.
Nobley, n. 8704, 10391, as *noblesse*.
Nocked, part. pa. notched, R. 942.
Noie, n. Fr. hurt, trouble, R. 3772.
Noie, v. to hurt, to trouble, R. 4416.
Noise, v. Fr. to make a noise, *Bo.* iii. m. 6.
N'olde, for *ne wolde*, would not, 3159, 3168.

Nombre, n. Fr. number, 718.

Nomen, *nome*, part. pa. of *nime*, v. Sax. taken, T. v. 190, 514; L.W. 1016.

Nompere, n. an arbitrator, T. L. i. 319. See the passage quoted above in v. *Lovedaie*. The sense of this word is established by the *Prompt. Parv. nowmper* or *owmper*, *Arbiter*, *Sequester*. If the etymology of it were as clear we might be able to determine which of the two methods of writing it is the best; custom has long declared for the latter. The modern word is *umpire*; and in P. P. 25, b. the editt. read—*an umper*, but the *Cotton* mss. *Vesp. B.* xvi. has—*a numper*. I cannot find that any such word is used, in the same sense, in any other of the Gothick or romance languages: it has been supposed by some to be a corruption of *un pere*, Fr. which I can hardly believe; and perhaps the reader will be as backward to admit of a derivation of it from the Fr. *nonpair*, an odd or third person, which an arbitrator generally is. This however is the most probable etymology that has occurred to me, and I see that the compiler of the statutes for the University of Oxford (whoever he was) had the same idea, for he expresses the word *umpire* in his Latin by *impar*, tit. xv. § 14. *Iudex*, impar, *aut arbitrator, in quâcunque causâ electus*.

Non, adj. Sax. not one, none, 656, 682.

Non, adv. Fr. not, 13011; absent or *non*, 8311; whether ye wol or *non*, 11090.

None, n. Fr. the ninth hour of the natural day, nine o'clock in the morning; the hour of dinner, 9767; T. v. 1114, 22, 30.

Nones, for the *nones*. See the n. on ver. 381, and add, if necessary, the following instances, T. i. 562, ii. 1381, iv. 428; L.W. 295, 1068, 1114.

Nonne, n. Fr. a nun, 118.

Norice, n. Fr, a nurse, 5881; *Bo.* ii. pr. 4; in other passages, *Bo.* i. pr. 3, iii. pr. 9, it is printed by mistake for *norie*, n. a foster-child, *alumnus*.

Nortelrie, n. nurture, education, 3965.

Nosethirles, n. pl. Sax. nostrils, 559; P. 156, l. 11.

N'ot, for *ne wot*, know not, 286, 3664.

Notabilitee, n. Fr. a thing worthy of observation, 15215.

Note, n. Sax. need, business, 4066.

Note, n. Fr. a musical note; to cry by *note*, T. iv. 583, to cry aloud, in a high tone.

Notemuge, n. nutmeg, 13693; R. 1361.

Notes, n. pl. Sax. nuts, R. 1377.

Not-hed, a head like a nut. See the n. on ver. 109.

Nother, conj. Sax. nor, neither, 8796, 9951.

N'other, adj. Sax. for *ne other*; neither *n'other*, L.W. 192, nor one nor other; he n'is in neither *n'other* habite, *Bo.* v. m. 3; *neutro est habitu*, orig.

Nothing, adv. Sax. not, not at all, 1756, 8251.

Nouches, n. pl. 8258. See the note. It is probable, I think, that *nouche* is the true word, and that *ouche* has been introduced by a corruption the reverse of that which has been taken notice of in *Nale*. See *Du Cange* in v. *Nochia* and *Nusca*, and *Schilter*, Gloss. *Teut.* in v. *Nuosci*, from whence it appears that *nuschin*, Teut. signifies *fibula*, a clasp or buckle. As these were some of the most useful instruments of dress they were probably some of the first that were ornamented with jewels, by which means the name by degrees may have been extended so as to include several other sorts of jewels: the same thing may have happened in the case of the word *broche*, [see above] which indeed seems originally to have been a French expression for *nouche*.

Nought, n. & adv. Sax. See *Naught*.

Nouthe, adv. Sax. now, 464; T. i. 986. See the n. on ver. 464.

Novelries, n. pl. Fr. novelties, F. ii. 178.

Now, adv. Sax. *now* and *now*, 10744, once and again; *now* adayes, 9040, 16864, in thefe days.

Nowel, n. Fr. Chriftmas. See the n. on ver. 11567.

Noyfaunce, n. Fr. offence, trefpafs, C. D. 255.

O

O, for *ho*, 2535. See *Ho*.

O, adj. for *on*, one, 740, 5555; in the curious old ballad on the battle of Lewes, [*Anc. Poet.* v. ii. p. 4, l. 10,] *oferling* fhould be written, I believe, *o ferling*, *i. e.* one farthing.

Obeyfance, n. Fr. obedience, 8378; *obeyfing*, R. 3380.

Obeyfant, part. pr. Fr. obedient, 7942; *obeyfing*, L. W. 1264.

Obfequies, n. pl. Fr. funeral rites, 995.

Obfervance, n. Fr. refpect, 10830.

Obferve, v. Fr. to refpect, to pay regard to, 13560.

Occident, n. Fr. the weft, 4717.

Octavien, pr. n. *Du.* 368. I do not fuppofe that Auguftus is meant, but rather the fabulous emperour who is the fubject of a romance entitled *Octavian Imperator*, mf. *Cotton*, *Calig. A.* ii. See *Percy's Catalogue*, n. 18, and the paffage quoted from mf. *Reg.* 17, *C.* viii. in the n. on ver. 13775. The fame Octavian, I apprehend, was celebrated in a piece of Arras hangings which made part of the furniture of Henry V. and is thus defcribed in the inventory, *Rot. Parl.* 2 Hen. VI. Item 1 *autre pece darras D or q comence en l eftorie*, L. Octavion Roy de Rome.

Ocy, *ocy*, C. N. 124, the nightingale's note.

Oerthrow, for *overthrow*, part. pa. Sax. overthrown, C. D. 1151.

Oetes, pr. n. Æetes, L. W. 1436.

Of, adv. Sax. off, 552, 784, 2678.
Offended, part. pa. Fr. hurt, 2396.
Offensioun, n. offence, damage, 2418.
Offertorie, n. Fr. a part of the mass, 712.
Offring, n. Fr. offering at mass, 452; P. 182.
Oft, *ofte*, adv. Sax. often; *often*-sith, oftentimes, 1879, 8109.
Oinement, n. Fr. ointment, 633.
Olifaunt, n. Fr. elephant, 13739. See the note, and *R. de la Rose*, 18686; *oliphant sur sa haute eschine, &c.*
Oliveres, n. pl. Fr. olive-trees, 14042; R. 1314.
Omer, pr. n. Homer, T. i. 146; F. iii. 376.
On, prep. Sax. in; *on* live, 3041, in life, alive; *on* twelve, 7549, in twelve; *on* hunting, 1689; *on* hawking, 13667. See *A*, prep.—upon; *on* to see, 3247, to look upon. See the note, and add L. W. 2414, Licurgus daughter, fairer *on* to sene—so this line is written in ms. *Bodl.*
On, adj. Sax. one; after *on*, 343, 1783, alike; they were at *on*, 4195, they were agreed. See R. 5817; T. iii. 566; ever in *on*, 1773, 3878, continually; I mine *on*, C. D. 1019, I single, I by myself; and thus I went widewher walking mine *one*, P. P. 40, b.; non saw but he *one*, P. L. 44; all him *one*, *Conf. Am.* 175.
Onde, n. Sax. zeal, malice, R. 148; ny the and *onde*, P. L. 249.
Oned, part. pa. Sax. made one, united, 7550; P. 154.
Ones, pl. of *on*, 12630; we three ben alle *ones*, we three are all one.
Ones, adv. Sax. once; at *ones*, 767, at once, at the same time, 3470.
Onhed, n. Sax. unity, T. L. ii. 339.
Only, adv. Sax. al *only*, 13385, M. 287, solely.
Ony, adj. Sax. any, 2410.
Open-ers, n. Sax. the fruit of the medlar tree, 3869.

Open-heded, adj. bareheaded, 6228.
Opie, n. Fr. opium, 1474.
Oppresse, v. Fr. to ravish, 11723.
Oppressed, part. pa. 11697.
Oppression, n. rape, 6471; L. W. 1866.
Or, adv. Sax. er, before, 275, 1157.
Oratorie, n. Fr. a chapel, 1907; a closet, 6276.
Ordal, n. Sax. judicial trial, T. iii. 1048. See *Kilian* in v. *Oor-deel*, and Hickes *Dissert. Epist.* p. 149. It is possible however that Chaucer may have used this word in its more confined sense, for a trial by fire or water, without considering whether such trials were practised at Troy.
Orde, n. Sax. a point, L.W. 645.
Ordered, part. pa. ordained in holy orders, P. 233.
Orders four, 210, the four orders of mendicant friars.
Ordinance, n. Fr. orderly, disposition, 8837, 11215.
Ordinat, part. pa. Lat. orderly, regular, 9160.
Ore, n. Sax. grace, favour, 3724. See the note.
Orewell, pr. n. a seaport in Essex, 279.
Orfrays, n. Fr. gold embroidery, R. 562, 869. See *Du Cange* in v. *Aurifrigia*.
Orient, n. Fr. the east, 14320.
Origenes, pr. n. In the list of Chaucer's Works in L.W. ver. 427, he says of himself, that

> He made also, gon is a grete while,
> *Origenes* upon the Maudeleine——

meaning, I suppose, a translation into prose or verse of the homily *de Mariâ Magdalenâ*, which has been commonly, though falsely, attributed to Origen. V. *Opp. Origenis*, t. ii. p. 291, ed. Paris, 1604. I cannot believe that the poem entitled The Lamentation of Marie Magdaleine, which is in all the editions of Chaucer, is really that work of his: it can hardly be considered as a translation or even imi-

tation of the homily, and the compofition, in every refpect, is infinitely meaner than the worft of his genuine pieces.

Orifont, n. Fr. the horizon, 9671.

Orloge, n. Fr. a clock or dial, 14860.

Orpiment, pr. n. a mineral fo called, 16291.

Other, adj. Sax. *alter*, Lat. the other of two, 1134, 1137, 1277; *others*, gen. ca. 2736.

Other, adj. Sax. *alius*, Lat. 463, 1218.

Other, conj. Sax. or either, 1714, 1814, 5556.

Ouche, n. 6325; F. iii. 260. See *Nouche*.

Over, prep. Sax. above, 2045; *over* all, in every cafe, on every fide, 249, 5846, 8924.

Over, adj. Sax. upper, 133.

Overeft, fuperl. d. uppermoft, 292, 16101.

Over-gret, adj. Sax. too great, 16116.

Over-ladde, part. pa. overborn, 13917; do not the people oppreffe nor *overlede*, *Lydg. Tra.* 104.

Over-live, v. Sax. to outlive, 6842.

Over-merily, adv. Sax. too merrily, C. L. 406.

Over-moche, adj. Sax. too great, C. L. 384.

Over-nome, part. pa. of *over-nime*, v. Sax. overtaken, 2802.

Over-fpradde, pa. t. Sax. overfpread, 2873; T. ii. 769.

Overte, adj. Fr. open, F. ii. 210.

Overthrew, pa. t. of *overthrow*, v. neut. Sax. fell down, C. D. 663.

Overthrowing, part. pr. Sax. falling headlong; by *overthrowing* way, *Bo.* i. m. 6; *præcipiti viâ*, orig. and therfore clepeth Caffiodore poverte the moder of ruine, that is to fay, the moder of *overthrowing* or falling doun, M. 295, l. 12.

Over-thwart, adv. Sax. acrofs, 1993; *Du.* 863—*over* againft, T. iii. 686.

Over-timeliche, adv. Sax. too early, *Bo.* i. m. 1.

Ovide, pr. n. 4474, 6534, 9999; M. 242, l. 18. Our Author ſeems to have been well acquainted with the beſt part of Ovid's works; moſt of the hiſtories in his Legende of Good Women are taken from the Epiſtolæ Heroidum or the Metamorphoſes; that of Lucrece ſhews that he had read the Faſti.

Ought, n. Sax. Opiht, any thing, 5158, 8471, adv. 3047. See *Aught*. The difference has ariſen merely from the different uſages of writing *a* or *o* for *one*.

Ought, pa. t. of *owe*, 4331; L. W. 589, 1607.

Oughten, *oughte*, pl. M. 278, l. 3, 4, 308, l. 5—From hence, as it ſeems, has been formed a new verb, *ought*, which is very commonly uſed in the preſent tenſe for *owe* in both numbers, 3053, 9400, 2, 14687; M. 255, l. 8——*Ought* is alſo uſed as an imperſ. in the pr. and pa. t.; wel *ought* us werke, 15482, well behoveth it us to work; hem *oughte* have gret repentance, M. 307, l. 20, it behoved them to have great repentance.

Ounding, n. Fr. waving, imitating waves, P. 183.

Oures, pr. poſſ. Sax. ours, 12720, 13203. See the *Eſſay*, &c. n. 29.

Out, interj. Sax. away, 3823, 10240.

Out, adv. Sax. *out* and *out*, T. ii. 739, throughout.

Outhees, n. Lat. barb. outcry, 2014; and born to London brigge full hie with *outheys*, P. L. 339.

Outrage, n. Fr. violence, 2014.

Outraie, v. Fr. to fly out, to be outrageous, 8519.

Out-rede, v. Sax. to ſurpaſs in counſel, 2451.

Outrely, adv. Fr. utterly, 12783.

Out-renne, v. Sax. to outrun, 2451.

Out-ſtraught, pa. t. of *out-ſtretch*, v. Sax. ſtretched out, R. 1515.

Out-taken, part. pa. taken out, excepted; *out-taken* Criſt on loft, 4697, Chriſt in heaven being excepted; *out-take* Carleon that was in Arthure tyme, P. L. 332.

Owe, v. Sax. *debeo*, 3091; *owen*, pl. 7688; M. 290, l. 11.
Owen, *owne*, part. pa. 8380, 9664, 13126.
Owhere, adv. Sax. anywhere, 655.
Owndie, adj. Fr. waving, F. iii. 296.
Oxenforde, pr. n. Oxford, 3329.
Oyse, pr. n. a river in Picardy, F. iii. 838.

P.

Pace, v. Fr. to pass away, 8968, 10808--to surpass, 576.
Page, n. Fr. a boy-child, 3970—a boy-servant, 12975; L. W. 2035.
Paie, n. Fr. liking, satisfaction, R. 5938.
Paie, v. Fr. to please, to satisfy, R. 3599--to pay, 13120.
Paide, part. pa. pleased, 6767; C. D. 426—payed, 13319, 29.
Paillet, n. Fr. a couch, (properly of straw) T. iii. 230.
Paindemaine, 13655. See the note.
Paire, v. Fr. to impair, R. 6103; if I speke ought to *paire* her loos, *i. e.* to impair their credit or reputation; so this line is written in edit. 1542, and msf. *Hunter*.
Palamedes, pr. n. B. K. 331; not the son of Nauplius, one of the Grecian commanders at the war of Troy, but a knight of the Round Table called *Palomides* in Mort d'Arthur, the unsuccessful rival of Tristan for the love of la Belle Isoude. See *Mort d'Arthur*, b. ii. which seems to be compiled chiefly from the *Roman de Tristan*.
Palasins, n. pl. Fr. R. 6862, ladies *palasins*, ladies of the court; in the orig. *palatines*. See *Du Cange* in v. *Palatini*.
Palatie, pr. n. See the n. on ver. 65.
Pale, n. a perpendicular stripe in heraldry, F. iii. 750.
Pale, v. Fr. to make pale, *Bo.* ii. m. 3.
Paleis, n. Fr. a palace, 2201, 10374.

Palfreis, n. pl. Fr. horfes for the road, 2497, where *ftedes* are horfes for battle; ne large *palfrey* efy for the nones, L.W. 1114.
Paling, n. Fr. imitating pales, P. 183.
Palladion, n. Gr. the image of Pallas at Troy, T. i. 153.
Palled, part. pa. Fr. made pale, 17004.
Palmeres, n. pl. See the n. on ver. 13.
Palmerie, pr. n. Palmyra in Syria, 14253.
Pamphilus, pr. n. 11422. See the note.
Pampred, part. pa. pampered, made plump, C. L. 177. See *Jun. Etymol.* who derives it from the Fr. *pampre*, a vine branch full of leaves.
Pan, pr. n. the Heathen deity, *Du.* 512.
Pan, n. Sax. the fkull, the head, 1167, 13958.
Panter, n. Fr. a net, R. 1621; L. W. 131.
Papelard, n. Fr. a hypocrite, R. 7233.
Papelardie, n. Fr. hypocrify, R. 6796.
Paper-white, adj. white as paper, L.W. 1196.
Par, prep. Fr. *par* amour, 1157, with love. See the n. *Par* compagnie, 3837, for company; *par* chance, 12540, by chance; *par* cuere, R. 4796, by heart, *memoriter;* fo this line fhould be written.
Paraboles, n. pl. Fr. parables, the Proverbs of Solomon, 6261.
Parage, n. Fr. kindred, 5832.
Paraille, n. Fr. apparel, 6143.
Paramour, *paramours*, n. Fr. love, gallantry, 3354, 3754, 6, 13772—a lover of either fex, 6036, 6954. See the n. on ver. 1157.
Paraventure, adv. Fr. haply, by chance, 6475.
Paraunter, corruption of *paraventure*, *Du.* 556, 779.
Parcæ, n. pl. Lat. the Fates, T. v. 3.
Parcel-mele, adv. by parcels or parts, P. 265.
Parde, *pardieux*, 7257, 9110, T. ii. 759, a common Fr. oath, which moft of the perfonages in Chaucer

4

expreſs very frequently in Engliſh with as little ceremony as the Greeks uſed their $\nu\eta$ $\Delta\iota\alpha$, and with as little meaning too. See ver. 1812, 4024, 4033, 6168, 7432.

Pardoner, n. Fr. a ſeller of pardons or indulgences. See his character, ver. 671—716. See alſo the n. on ver. 710, and P. P. 2.

Parements, n. pl. Fr. ornamental furniture or clothes. See the n. on ver. 10583.

Parentele, n. Fr. kindred, P. 251.

Parfay, Fr. *par foy*, by my faith, 3681.

Parfei, R. 6228, as *parfay*.

Parfit, adj. Fr. perfect, 72, 5697.

Parfitly, adv. perfectly, 5693.

Parfourme, v. Fr. to perform, 7843, 9926.

Pariſhens, n. pl. Fr. pariſhioners, 484.

Paritorie, n. Fr. Lat. the herb parietaria, or pellitory of the wall, 16049.

Parlement, n. Fr. an aſſembly for conſultation, 2972; T. iv. 211—a conſultation, R. 7358.

Parten, inf. m. Fr. to take part, 9504; L.W. 465.

Partie, n. Fr. a part, 3010, 4437—a party in a diſpute, 2659.

Parvis, n. Fr. a portico before a church, *Du Cange* in v. *Paradiſus* 1. It appears from R. 7158, orig. 12530, that books were commonly ſold *au Parvis devant Notre Dame* at Paris. At London the *Parvis* was frequented by Serjeants at Law. See ver. 312, and Forteſcue *de Laud. leg. Ang.* c. li.; "Poſt meri-"diem curiæ non tenentur; ſed placitantes tunc ſe "divertunt ad *Perviſum* et alibi, conſulentes cum "Servientibus ad Legem et aliis conſiliariis ſuis." There is a difference of opinion where the *Parvis* at London to which the lawyers reſorted was ſituated; Somner ſuppoſes it to have been in Old-Pa-

lace-yard, before Weſtminſter-hall, Gloſſ. in *X Script.* v. *Triforium*, but others, with more probability, think it was what Dugdale calls *the Pervyſe of Pawles.* See the notes upon Forteſcue, *loc. cit.* When the Serjeants had dined in any of the inns of court St. Paul's lay much more conveniently for an afternoon conſultation than Weſtminſter-hall.

Pas, n. Fr. a footpace. See the n. on ver. 827, and T. ii. 627; his horſe—on which he rode a *pas* ful ſoftely.

Paſs, v. Fr. to ſurpaſs, to excel, 450; L. W. 1125—to judge, to paſs ſentence, 3091; T. iii. 1288; L. W. 162.

Paſſant, paſſing, part. pr. excelling, 2109, 16082.

Patren, inf. m. to pray, properly to repeat the *Pater noſter*, R. 7195, 6794.

Pavade, n. 3927. See the note.

Paumes, n. pl. Fr. the palms of the hands, T. iii. 1120.

Pax, to kiſſe the *Pax*, P. 182: for an account of this ceremony ſee *Du Cange* in v.

Payen, adj. Fr. Pagan, 2372.

Paynes, n. pl. Heathens, 4962.

Payſaunce, n. C. D. 1673, pauſing or ſtopping, Gloſſ. *Ur.* q?

Pecunial, adj. pecuniary, paid in money, 6896.

Pees, n. Fr. peace, 2319; when uſed as an interjection, 6420, 6432, it ſignifies the ſame as hold thy *pees*, 2670, be ſilent.

Peine, n. Fr. penalty; up *peine* of deth, 5304. See *Up.*—Grief, torment, 1321, 2385—labour, 11042.

Peine, v. Fr. to torture, to put to pain, 1748; ſhe *peined* hire, 139, 4740, ſhe took great pains.

Peiſe, v. Fr. to poize, to weigh, T. iii. 1413.

Pell, n. F. iii. 220, a houſe, a cell, *Sp.* and *Sk.* f. a palace, Gloſſ. *Ur.* q?

Pellet, n. Fr. *pelotte*, a ball, F. iii. 553.
Penance, n. Fr. repentance, P. 142—pains to be undergone by way of ſatisfaction for ſin, 223, 5411—pain, ſorrow, 4758, 5224, 11050.
Penant, n. Fr. a perſon doing penance, 13940.
Pencell, n. Fr. *pennoncel*, a ſmall ſtreamer, T. v. 1043.
Penible, adj. induſtrious, pains-taking, 7428, 8590.
Penitencer, n. Fr. a prieſt who enjoins penance in extraordinary caſes, P. 266.
Penmark, pr. n. a place in Bretagne. See the n. on ver. 11113.
Penner, n. 9753, a peneaſe. In the inventory of the goods of Henry V. *Rot. Parl.* 2 H. VI. n. 15, m. 13, is the following article, *Un penner' et* I *ynkhorn d'arg' dorrez*; and again, m. 20, I *pennere et* I *corne covert du velvet bloy*.
Penon, n. Fr. a ſtreamer or enſign, 980.
Pens, n. pl. Sax. pennies, 12310, 12864.
Penſell, n. R. 6280, as *pencell*.
Penſifehed, n. penſiveneſs, B. K. 102.
Peper, n. Lat. pepper, 16230; to brewe *peper*, R. 6028, ſeems to be an expreſſion for the preparation of a hot pungent liquour which ſhould burn the throats of the drinkers; in the orig. it is—*dames le braſſeront tel poivre*, 11514.
Peple, n. Fr. people, 2532, 6.
Pepliſh, adj. vulgar, T. iv. 1677.
Perche, n. Fr. a pearch for birds, 14890.
Percel, adv. B. K. 255, r. *parcel*, ed. 1542, by parcels or parts.
Perde, F. ii. 332, as *pardé*.
Pere, v. to appear, C. L. 55.
Pere, n. Fr. a peer, an equal, 4024, 10990.
Peregal, adj. equal, T. v. 840.
Peregrine, adj. Fr. wandering, 10742. See the note.

Pereles, adj. without an equal, B. K. 347.
Perjenete, n. a young pear. See the n. on ver. 3248.
Pernaso, pr. n. Mount Parnassus, 11033.
Perrie, n. Fr. jewels, precious stones, 2938, 5926.
Persaunt, part. pr. Fr. piercing, R. 2809.
Perse, pr. n. Persia, 14258.
Perse, adj. Fr. sky coloured, of a blewish gray, 441.
Perselee, n. Sax. Lat. parsley, 4348.
Persone, n. barb. Lat. a man, generally a man of dignity, 10339—a parson or rector of a church, 7590. See his character, 479—530—*Personer*, T. L. ii. 326.
Pertelote, pr. n. of a hen, 14876.
Perturbe, v. Fr. to trouble, 908.
Perturbing, n. disturbance, 7836.
Pervinke, n. Sax. Lat. the herb periwinkle, R. 903.
Pery, n. Fr. a peartree, 10091.
Pese, n. Fr. R. 4703, as *pees*.
Pesen, n. pl. Sax. peas, L. W. 648.
Pesible, adj. peaceable, R. 7413.
Peter Alfonse, M. 264, 7; *Piers Alfonse*, M. 250, 275, 295. See the note on M. 250. l. 24.
Petrark, pr. n. 7907, 14331. See the note on ver. 7927 and 14253. Our Author has inserted a translation of the 102d sonnet of Petrarch into his Troilus and Creseide, b. i. ver. 394—421; it is not in the Filostrato: there seems to be no sufficient reason for believing that Chaucer had ever seen Petrarch. See the *Discourse, &c.* § 20. n. 20.
Peytrel, n. Fr. the breastplate of a horse, 16032; P. 186.
Phisike, n. Fr. medicine, 415, 2762; Doctour of *Phisike*. See his character, 413—446.
Phisiologus, pr. n. 15277. See the note. There was a larger work with the same title in prose, which is frequently quoted by Vincent of Beauvais.
Phiton, pr. n. the serpent Python, 17058, 77.

Phitonesse, n. barb. Lat. a witch, 7092; F. iii. 171. See the n. on ver. 7092.
Pie, n. Fr. a magpie, 10963—a prating gossip or tell-tale, T. iii. 528; F. ii. 195.
Pierrie, n. Fr. jewels, precious stones, 14311.
Piggesnie. See the n. on ver. 3268.
Pight, pa. t. of *pike*, v. Sax. pitched, 2691.
Pike, v. Sax. to pitch, to pick, as a hawk does his feathers, 9885—to steal, L. W. 2456—to peep, T. iii. 60.
Pike, n. Sax. a fish so called, 9293.
Pikerel, n. Sax. a young pike, 9293.
Pilche, n. Sax. a coat or cloak of skins, *Prov.* 4; *toga pellicea*, *Junius* in v.
Piler, n. Fr. a pillar, 1995; *Du.* 739.
Pille, v. Fr. *piller*, to rob, to plunder, 6944; P. 231.
Pilled, rather *piled*, part. pa. Fr. *pelé*, bald, 629, 3933.
Pillours, n. pl. Fr. plunderers, 1009; P. 231.
Pilwe, n. Sax. a pillow, T. v. 224.
Pilwe-bere, n. Sax. the covering of a pillow, 696.
Piment, n. barb. Lat. spiced wine, R. 6027—wine mixed with honey, *Bo.* ii. m. 5. See *Clarre*.
Pinche, v. Fr. to squeeze; ther coude no wight *pinche* at his writing, 328, no one could lay hold of any flaw in his writings.
Pine, n. Sax. pain, grief, 1326, 6369.
Pine, v. Sax. to torment, R. 3511.
Pined, part. pa. tortured, 15065.
Pipe, v. Sax. to play on a pipe, 3874; to *pipe* in an ivy lefe, 1840, T. L. iii. 348, is put for any uselefs employment, as it is now said of a disappointed man He may go *whistle*. See *Buckes horn*.
Pistell, n. Sax. Lat. an epistle, 9030—a short lesson, 6603.
Pitance, n. Fr. a mess of victuals, 224; it properly means an extraordinary allowance of victuals given

to monaſticks in addition to their uſual commons. See *Du Cange* in v. *Pictantia*.

Pith, n. Sax. marrow, ſtrength, 6057.

Pitous, adj. Fr. merciful, 10334—compaſſionate, 8980, exciting compaſſion, 8962.

Pitouſly, adv. pitifully, 5339, 8958.

Plage, n. Lat. the plague, P. 207.

Plages, n. pl. Lat. the diviſions of the globe; the *plages* of the north, 4963, the northern regions.

Plain, n. Fr. a plain, 4444, 11510.

—— adj. ſimple, clear, 11032; it is often uſed as an adverb, 792, 5306. See *Plat*.

—— v. to make plain, T. v. 1229.

Plaine, v. Fr. to complain, 5969, 11629.

Plainliche, adv. plainly, T. ii. 272.

Plat, *platte*, adj. Fr. flat, plain, 1847, 12582—the flat of a ſword, 10476; T. iv. 937—it is often uſed as an adverb, 12582, all *plat*, *i. e.* flatly; full *plat* and eke ful plain, 14675.

Plate, n. a flat piece of metal; a breſt-*plate*, 2122, armour for the breaſt; a pair of *plates*, 2123, armour for the breaſt and back.

Play, n. Sax. ſport, pleaſure, 8906, 13047.

—— v. to ſport, to take pleaſure, 12892, 12901, to act upon a ſtage, 3384, to play upon muſical inſtruments, 3306, 3333; to *play* a pilgrimage, 13163, 4, to withdraw upon pretence of going on a pilgrimage.

Ple, n. Fr. an argument or pleading, A. F. 485.

Plein, adj. Fr. full, perfect, 339, 8802.

Plenere, adj. Fr. complete, L. W. 1605.

Pleſance, n. Fr. pleaſure, 9308, 9524.

Pleſinges, n. pl. pleaſures, 5131.

Plete, v. Fr. to plead, T. ii. 1468.

Pleting, n. pleading, P. 151.

Plie, v. Fr. to bend or mold, 9045, 9304.

Plight, n. condition, p. 230.
Plight, pa. t. & part. of *pluck*, v. Sax. pulled, plucked, 4435, 6372, 14055; R. 1745.
Plighte, v. Sax. to engage, to promiſe, 6591, 13128.
Plighte, pa. t. 6633; *plighten*, pl. 11640.
Plite, v. to plait or fold, T. ii. 697, 1204. See *Plie*.
Plite, n. condition, form, 16420. See *Plight*.
Plungy, adj. Fr. wet, rainy, *Bo*. iii. m. 1.
Poileis, adj. Fr. of Apulia, anciently called *Poile*. See the n. on ver. 10509; Willamme's dogter Converſane in *Poyle* to wyve he nome, R. G. 413.
Point, n. Fr. the principal buſineſs, 2967—a ſtop or full point, 16948—in good *point*, 200, in good caſe or condition; at *point* deviſe, 3689, 10874, R. 1215, with the greateſt exactneſs; at *point* to breſt, T. iv. 1638, in *point* for to braſt, R. 3186, ready to burſt.
Pointel, n. Fr. a ſtyle or pencil for writing, 7324; *Bo*. i. pr. 1.
Pointen, inf. m. v. Fr. to prick with any thing pointed, R. 1058.
Poke, n. Fr. a pocket, 3778—a bag, 4276. See *pouche*.
Poke, v. Fr. to thruſt, 4167.
Polive, n. a pulley, 10498.
Pollax, n. Sax. a halberd, 2546; *bipennis*, *Prompt. Parv.*
Pomel, n. Fr. any ball or round thing, the top of the head, 2691.
Pomelee, adj. Fr. ſpotted with round ſpots like apples, dappled; *pomelee* gris, 16027, of a dapple-gray colour.
Popelot, n. See the n. on ver. 3254.
Popet, n. Fr. a puppet, 13631.
Popingay, n. a parrot, 10196, 13299; *papegaut*, Fr. *papegaey*, Belg. *papagallo*, Ital.
Popped, adj. Fr. nicely dreſſed, R. 1019.

Popper, n. See the n. on ver. 3929.
Pore, v. to look earneftly, 5877, 7320; *poren*, pr. t. pl. 16138.
Pore, adj. 7518, for *poure.*
Porifme, n. Gr. *Bo.* iii. pr. 10, is ufed in the fenfe of—a corollary, a theorem deduced from another.
Porphurie, pr. n. of a fpecies of marble, porphyry, 16243.
Port, n. Fr. carriage, behaviour, 69, 138.
Portecolife, n. Fr. a falling gate, a portcullis, R. 4168.
Portos, n. See the n. on ver. 13061.
Pofe, n. a rheum or defluxion obftructing the voice, 4150, 17011; *catarrus*, *corifa*, *Prompt. Parv.*
Pofe, v. Fr. to fuppofe, 1164; T. iii. 572; I *pofe* I had finned fo, P. P. 95, b.
Poffe, v. Fr. to pufh, L. W. 2409.
Poffed, part. pa. R. 4479.
Poffeffioners, n. pl. Lat. an invidious name for fuch religious communities as were endowed with lands, &c. 7304: the mendicant orders profeffed to live entirely upon alms.
Poft, n. Sax. a prop or fupport, 214; T. i. 1021.
Pofté, n. Fr. power, R. 6484, 6533.
Potecary, n. Fr. an apothecary, 12786.
Potent, n. Fr. a crutch, R. 368, 7417; a walkingftick, 7358.
Potential, adj. Fr. ftrong, powerful, F. iii. 5.
Poteftat, n. Fr. a principal magiftrate, 7599.
Pouche, n. Fr. pocket, pouch, 3929.
Poudre, n. Fr. powder, 16228; F. ii. 28: *poudres*, pl. 16275.
Poudre marchant, 382. See the n.
Poverte, n. Fr. poverty, 6759, 6767; it is to be pronounced *povérte*, the final *e* being confidered as an *e* feminine.

Poulce, n. Fr. the pulse, T. iii. 1120.

Poule, pr. n. St. Paul, 7229; *Poules* windowes, 3318. See the n.

Pounsoned, part. pa. punched with a bodkin, P. 184.

Poupe, v. to make a noise with a horn, 15405, 17039.

Pourchace, n. Fr. to buy, 610——to provide, 5293; T. ii. 1125.

Pourchas, n. Fr. acquisition, purchase, 258, 7033.

Poure, v. R. 1640, T. ii. 1708, as *pore*.

Poure, adj. Fr. poor, 6769, 6775.

Pourtraie, v. Fr. to draw a picture, 96.

Pourtraiour, n. a drawer of pictures, 1901.

Pourtraiture, a picture or drawing, 1917, 1970.

Practike, n. Fr. practise, 5769.

Preamble, n. Fr. preface, 6413.

Preambulatioun, n. preamble, 6419.

Precious, adj. Fr. over nice, 5730, 9836.

Predestiné, n. Fr. predestination, T. iv. 966.

Predication, n. Fr. preaching, a sermon, 12279.

Prees, n. Fr. a press or crowd, 5066, 6104.

Prese, *preve*, n. Fr. proof, trial, 8663; at *preve*, T. iii. 1004, upon trial; with evil *prese*, 5829, evil may it prove. See *With*.

Prefect, n. Fr. Lat. a governour or principal magistrate, 15830.

Preise, n. Fr. commendation, 8902.

Preise, v. Fr. to commend, 8898, 9420——to value, 9728.

Prentis, n. Fr. an apprentice, 4383, 5885.

Prentishode, n. apprenticeship, 4398.

Preparat, part. pa. Lat. prepared, 16278.

Prés, adv. Fr. near; so I suspect this word is to be understood in ver. 14143, of *prés*, *i. e.* at hand, close; de *prés*, Fr.; or perhaps of *prés* may be put for in a *prees*. See *Prees*.

Prese, v. Fr. to press or crowd, 2582; R. 4198.

Prefent, v. Fr. to offer, to make a prefent of, 12190; and with the wine fhe gan hem to *prefent*, L. W. 1093; and fmote his head of, his fader to *prefent*, P. L. 18.

Prefentarie, adj. Lat. prefent, *Bo.* v. pr. 6.

Preft, adj. Fr. ready, T. ii. 785, iii. 919.

Pretend, v. Fr. to lay claim to, T. iv. 922.

Preterit, adj. Fr. paffed, R. 5011.

Preve, v. Fr. to try, 8575, 9028—to demonftrate by trial, 10112.

—— v. neut. to turn out upon trial, 8876.

Prick, n. Sax. a point, *Bo.* ii. pr. 7; F. ii. 399——a pointed weapon, 2608.

Prick, *prike*, v. Sax. to wound, 8914---to fpur a horfe, to ride hard, 16029; R. 2314.

Prickafour, n. a hard rider, 189.

Pricking, n. hard riding, 191.

Prideles, adj. Sax. without pride, 8806.

Prie, v. to look curioufly, 3458, 7320.

Prikke, n. 5449. See *Prick*.

Prime, adj. Fr. Lat. firft; at *prime* temps, R. 3373, at the firft time; at *prime* face, T. iii. 921, at firft appearance.

Prime, n. the firft quarter of the artificial day, T. ii. 1095; half way *prime*, 3904, prime half fpent. See the n. on ver. 3904; *prime* large, 10674, prime far advanced: in ver. 10387 it feems to be ufed metaphorically for the feafon of action or bufinefs.

Primerole, n. Fr. a primrofe, 3268; *Conf. Am.* 148, b.

Primetemps, n. Fr. fpring, R. 4747.

Pris, n. Fr. price, 817----praife, 67, 237; T. ii. 181, 376; or it be *prys*, or it be blame, *Conf. Am.* 165.

Privé, adj. Fr. private; *privé* and apert, 6696, private and publick; *privé* man, 8395, a man entrufted with private bufinefs.

Privily, adv. privately, 1445.
Privetee, n. private businefs, 3454, 3603.
Proceffe, n. Lat. progrefs, 2969.
Profeffioun, n. Fr. the monaftick profeffion, 13085; R. 4910.
Proheme, n. Fr. Gr. a preface, 7919.
Proine, v. Fr. *provigner*; it feems to have fignified originally to take cuttings from vines, in order to plant them out; from hence it has been ufed for the cutting away of the fuperfluous fhoots of all trees, which we now call pruning, and for that operation which birds, and particularly hawks, perform upon themfelves, of picking out their fuperfluous or damaged feathers. In allufion to this laft fenfe Damian is faid to *proine* and pike himfelf, 9885. Gower, fpeaking of an eagle, fays,

> For there he *pruneth* him and piketh,
> As doth an hauke, whan him wel liketh. *Conf. Am.* 139.

Prolle, v. to go about in fearch of a thing, 16880.
Provable, adj. Fr. capable of being demonftrated, R. 5414.
Provende, n. Fr. *præbenda*, Lat. a prebend, a daily or annual allowance or ftipend, R. 6931. See *Du Cange* in v. *Præbenda*.
Provendre, n. a prebendary, T. L. ii. 326.
Proverbe, n. Fr. Lat. a prudential maxim, 6233, 9441.
Proverbe, v. to fpeak proverbially, T. iii. 294.
Provoftry, n. Fr. the office of provoft or prefect; *præfectura*, *Bo.* iii. pr. 4.
Prow, n. Fr. profit, advantage, 12234, 13338.
Proweffe, n. Fr. integrity, *Bo.* iv. pr. 3.
Pruce, pr. n. Pruffia, 53.
Pruce, adj. Pruffian, 2124.
Pruned, pa. t. C. D. 1874, as *proined*.
Ptholomee, pr. n. 5764, 5906. See the n. on ver. 5764, 17278, and *Rom. de la R.* 7399, 19449.

Puella and *Rubeus*, 2047, the names of two figures in geomancy reprefenting two conftellations in heaven: *Puella* fignifieth Mars retrograde, and *Rubeus* Mars direct, *Sp*.

Pulchritude, n. Lat. beauty, C. L. 613.

Pullaile, n. Fr. poultry, R. 7094.

Pulled hen, 177. See the n. I have been told fince that a hen whofe feathers are pulled or plucked off will not lay any eggs; if that be true there is more force in the epithet than I apprehended.

Punice, v. Fr. to punifh, R. 7187; T. v. 1706.

Pure, adj. Fr. mere, very. See the n. on ver. 1281, and add thefe inftances, *pure* fere, *Du*. 1251, *pure* kind, F. ii. 316.

Pured, part. pa. purified, 5725, 11864.

Purfiled, part. pa. See the n. on ver. 193.

Purpos, n. Fr. purpofe, defign, 6293—propofition in difcourfe, T. ii. 897.

Purprife, n. Fr. an inclofure, R. 3987.

Purveyance, n. Fr. forefight, providence, 1254, 3013 ——provifion, 3566.

Purveye, v. to forefee, T. iv. 1066—to provide, 6173.

Puterie, n. Fr. whoredom, P. 248.

Putours, n. pl. whoremongers, P. 248.

Pythagoras, pr. n. *Du*. 1167. See the paffage quoted in v. *Aurora*.

Q.

Quad, *quade*, adj. Teut. bad. See the n. on ver. 4345, and ver. 13368; none *quad*, nothing evil, *Conf. Am*. 103.

Quaile-pipe, n. a pipe ufed to call quails, R. 7213.

Quaire, n. Fr. a quire of paper, a book, B. K. 675.

Quakke, n. 4150, feems to be put for an inarticulate noife occafioned by any obftruction in the throat.

Qualme, n. Sax. ficknefs, 2016—the noife made by a raven, T. v. 382.

Quappe, v. to tremble, to quake, T. iii. 57; L.W. 865.

Quarels, n. pl. Fr. ſquare arrows, R. 1823.

Queint, n. See *Junii Etymolog.* in v.

Queinte, adj. Fr. ſtrange, 2335, 10553; I made of that leſe full *queint*, R. 3079. See ver. 11530. He made it ſtrange--cunning, artful, 3605, 4049--trim, neat, R. 2251.

Queinte, pa. t. & part. of *quench*, v. Sax. quenched, 2336, 2338, 9.

Queintiſe, n. trimneſs, neatneſs, R. 2250—exceſſive trimneſs, P. 255—cunning, P. 226.

Quelle, v. Sax. to kill, to deſtroy, 15396, 16173.

Queme, v. Sax. to pleaſe, R. 7222; T. v. 695; wel me *quemeth*, *Conf. Am.* 68.

Quene, n. Sax. a queen, 4581—a harlot, R. 7082.

Querne, n. Sax. a handmill, 14080; F. iii. 708.

Querrour, n. Fr. one that works in a ſtone quarry, R. 4149.

Queſte, n. Fr. a prayer or demand, F. iii. 648.

Queſt-mongers, n. pl. packers of inqueſts or juries, P. 235.

Quethe, v. Sax. to ſay, to declare; I *quethe* him quite, R. 6999, is a tranſlation of an old technical term in the law, *Clamo illi quietum*; the original Fr. has only *Je quitte*.

Quik, adj. Sax. alive, 1017; R. 5056.

Quikkeſt, ſuperl. d. ſpeedieſt; the *quikkeſt* ſtrete, 11806, the moſt expeditious way.

Quiken, v. Sax. to make alive, 15949.

Quiked, part. pa. made alive, 11362.

Quiked, pa. t. of the ſame v. uſed in a neutral ſenſe, 2337, became alive.

Quinible, n. 3332, is the inſtrument, I ſuppoſe, which is called in barb. Lat. *quinterna* and *quintaria*. See *Du Cange* and *Carpentier* in v. *Quinternizare*, and

Melus, Vita d' Ambr. Camald. p. 323, *lyrâ, limbutâ,* quintariâ, *ribebâ, avenâ, tibiisque.*

Quishin, n. Fr. a cushion, T. iii. 966.

Quistron, n. R. 886, a beggar, Gloss. *Ur.* I rather believe it signifies a scullion, *un garcon de cuisine.*

Quite, adj. Fr. free, quiet, 15916.

Quite, v. Fr. to requite, to pay for, 772, 3121—to acquit, R. 3069.

Quitte, part. pa. requited, R. 3146.

Quitely, adv. freely, at liberty, 1794.

Quod, pa. t. of *quethe*, said, 790, 839.

Quoke, pa. t. of *quake*, v. Sax. trembled, shook, 1578, 14210.

R.

Ra, n. Sax. a roe deer, 4084.

Racine, n. Fr. a root, R. 4881.

Rad, *radde*, pa. t. of *rede*, v. Sax. advised, A. F. 579—explained, *Du.* 281.

Radevore, L. W. 2341, tapestry; *ras*, in Fr. signifies any stuff, as *ras* de Chalons, *ras* de Gennes, *ras* de Vore or Vaur, may be a stuff made at such a place, Gloss. *Ur.* There is a town in Languedoc called La Vaur, but I know not that it was ever famous for tapestry.

Rafles, n. pl. Fr. plays with dice, P. 234.

Rafte, pa. t. of *reve*, v. Sax, took away, 14104, 7.

Rage, v. Fr. to toy wantonly, 259, 3273.

Ragerie, n. wantonness, 6037, 9721.

Ragounces, R. 1117, should probably be *jagonces*, as in the orig. Fr. the precious stones called jacinths or hyacinths.

Raines, pr. n. the city of Rennes in Bretagne, *Du.* 255.

Rake-stele, n. Sax. the handle of a rake, 6531.

Rakel, adj. hasty, rash, 17227; T. i. 1068.

Rakelnesse, n. rashness, 17232.

Raket, to play *raket*, nettle in dock out, ſeems to be uſed as a proverbial expreſſion, ſignifying to be inconſtant, T. iv. 461; T. L. i. 319, b.: what the original of the phraſe may have been is not ſo clear.
Ramage, adj. Fr. wild, R. 5384.
Rammiſh, adj. Sax. rank like a ram, 16355.
Rampe, v. Fr. to climb; ſhe *rampeth* in my face, 13910, ſhe riſes againſt me, flies in my face.
Ran, pa. t. of *renne*, 4103, 6552. *Rannen*, pl. 2927.
Rape, adv. quickly, ſpeedily, R. 6516.
Rape, n. haſte, *Ch. wordes to his ſcrivener*, 7.
Rape, v. Sax. to take captive; to *rape* and renne, 16890, to ſeize and plunder. See *Renne*.
Raſis, pr. n. 434, an Arabian phyſician of the 10th century. See *Fabric, Bibl. Gr.* t. xiii. p. 46, in v. *Albubecar*.
Raſkaile, n. a pack of raſcals, T. v. 1852.
Rated, part. pa. chidden, 3463.
Rathe, adv. Sax. ſoon, early, 13029—ſpeedily, T. ii. 1088.
Rather, comp. d. ſooner, 10176.
Ratheſt, ſuperl. d. ſooneſt, B. K. 428.
Rather, adj. Sax. comp. d. former, T. iii. 1342.
Ratouns, n. pl. Fr. rats, 12788.
Raught, pa. t. of ræcan, v. Sax. reached, 136, 2917; on his way he *raught*, T. ii. 447, he ſprang forth on his way.
Raught, pa. t. of reccan, v. Sax. cared, recked, 3770, 15346.
Raveners, (*ravinours*) n. pl. plunderers, *Bo.* i. pr. 3.
Ravine, n. Fr. rapine; foules of *ravine*, A.F. 323, birds of prey.
Raviſable, adj. Fr. ravenous, R. 7066.
Raviſhing, part. pr. Fr. rapid; with a *raviſhing* ſweigh, *Bo.* i. m. 5; *rapido turbine*, orig. See *Swegh*.

Raunſon, n. Fr. ranſom, 1178.
Rayed, part. pa. ſtreaked or ſtriped, *Du.* 252.
Real, adj. Fr. royal, 1499, 15190.
Realler, comp. d. more royal, 4822.
Reallich, adv. royally, 380.
Realtee, n. royalty, 4838.
Rebekke, pr. n. Rebecca, 9578.
Rebekke, n. Fr. a muſical inſtrument. See the n. on ver. 6959.
Rechaſed, pa. t. Fr. a term in hunting, *Du.* 379.
Recche, *rekke*, v. Sax. to care, 2247, 4514.
Reccheles, adj. careleſs, 8364.
Reccheleſneſſe, n. careleſneſs, P. 223.
Reclaime, v. Fr. a term in falconry for bringing the hawk to the fiſt by a certain call, 17021.
Reclaiming, n. calling, in the ſenſe of *reclaime*, L. W. 1369.
Recomfort, v. Fr. to comfort, 2854; M. 302.
Record, n. Fr. witneſs, teſtimony, *Du.* 934.
Recorde, v. Fr. to remember, *Bo.* iii. m. 11—in ver. 1747 it ſeems to be uſed in a technical legal ſenſe, for what is called to enter upon *record* in judicial proceedings.
Recreandiſe, n. Fr. ſignifies fear, cowardiſe, deſertion, of principle, R. 2107, 4038.
Recreant, adj. one who yields himſelf to his adverſary in ſingle combat, P. 221; R. 4090. For the full import of theſe two words ſee *Du Cange* in v. *Recredentia*.
Recure, n. Fr. recovery, B. K. 682.
Recured, part. pa. Fr. recovered, R. 4920; B. K. 652.
Redde, *red*, pa. t. of *rede*, v. Sax. 6296, 6303; T. v. 737.
Reddour, n. Fr. ſtrength, violence, *Fort.* 13.
Rede, n. Sax. advice, counſel, 14467, 3527—a reed, T. ii. 1387.

Rede, v. Sax. to advise, 3073, 16476—to read, 6252, 6267—to explain, *Du.* 279.
Rede, adj. Sax. red, 1971, 14934.
Redoute, v. Fr. to fear, R. 2023.
Redouting, n. reverence, 2052.
Redresse, v. Fr. to recover, T. ii. 969—to make amends for, 11748.
Refect, part. pa. Lat. recovered, *Bo.* iv. pr. 6.
Refiguring, part. pr. Fr. figuring again, T. v. 472.
Refrain, n. Fr. the burthen of a song, T. ii. 1571.
Refraining, n. the singing of the burthen of a song, R. 749.
Refreide, v. Fr. to cool, T. ii. 1342.
Refrete, n. the same as *refrain*, T. L. iii. 341, b.; in *Ber.* 468, it is printed corruptly *frefreit*.
Refte, *rifte*, n. Sax. a chink or crevice, R. 2661.
Refute, n. Fr. refuge, 5272, 15543.
Regals, n. pl. Fr. royalties, L. W. 2126.
Regard, n. Fr. at *regard* of, P. 234, 273, with respect to, in comparison of.
Regne, n. Fr. a kingdom, 868, 14190.
Rehete, v. Fr. *rehaiter*, to revive, to cheer, R. 6509.
Reheting, n. T. iii. 350, according to several mss. and all the *reheting* of his sikes sore; some mss. and most of the printed editions read *richesse* instead of *rehe-ting*, Gloss. *Ur. Richesse*, though almost as awkward an expression as the other, is more agreeable to the corresponding passage in the Filostrato—

E sospir che gli avea a gran *dovicia*—

and one can hardly conceive that it could come from any hand but that of the Author. I can make no sense of *reheting*, but at the same time I must allow that it is not likely to have been inserted by way of a gloss.

Reile, v. neut. to roll; *reileth* diverſly, *Bo.* i. m. 7; *vagatur*, orig.
Reines, pr. n. R. 3826. See *Raines*.
Rejoie, v. Fr. to rejoice, T. v. 395.
Reke, v. Sax. to exhale, L.W. 2601.
Reken, v. Sax. to reckon, 3198—to come to a reckoning, 4530.
Rekes, n. pl. Sax. ricks, (of corn) T. L. prol.
Relaies, n. pl. Fr. freſh ſets of hounds, *Du.* 362.
Releſe, n. Sax. what is left, T. L. prol.
Relees, n. Fr. releaſe, B. K. 333. See the n. on ver. 15514.
Religiouſite, n. Fr. perſons of a religious profeſſion; the clergy, C. L. 686.
Relike, n. Fr. a relick, 12883; *relikes*, pl. 703.
Remenant, n. Fr. a remnant, a remaining part, 1571, 3166.
Remes, n. pl. Fr. realms, 15142.
Remiſſails, n. pl. Fr. orts, leavings, T. L. prol.
Remorde, v. Fr. to cauſe remorſe, T. iv. 1491—to afflict, *Bo.* iv. pr. 6.
Remuable, adj. Fr. moveable, inconſtant, T. iv. 1682.
Remue, *remewe*, *remeve*, v. Fr. to remove, 11305, 11532; *Conf. Am.* 164, b.
Remued, pa. t. 11517; R. 7432.
Renably, adv. Fr. reaſonably, 7091.
Renegate, n. Fr. an apoſtate from Chriſtianity, 5353.
Reneie, v. Fr. to renounce, to abjure, 4760, 4796.
Renges, n. pl. Fr. ranks, 2596—the ſteps of a ladder, 3625. See the note.
Renne, v. Sax. to run, 3888, 4063—to rend, q? 16890.
Renomee, n. Fr. renown, 6741, L.W. 1511.
Renovelaunce, n. Fr. a renewing, F. ii. 185.
Renovelle, v. Fr. to renew, M. 315; P. 268.
Rent, v. Sax. to tear or rend, R. 324.

Repaire, n. Fr. resort, 6806.
Repaire, v. Fr. to return, 10903.
Repentant, part. pr. Fr. repenting, 228, 10969.
Repreſe, *repreve*, n. Fr. reproof, 10080, 10137.
Repreſſion, n. T. iii. 1040, ſeems to be put for power of repreſſing.
Requere, v. Fr. to require, 6592.
Rere, v. Sax. to raiſe, C. D. 468.
Reſcous, n. Fr. reſcue, 2645.
Reſcowe, v. Fr. to reſcue, T. v. 231.
Reſon, n. Fr. reaſon, 9552; proportion, *Bo.* ii. pr. 7.
Reſons, n. pl. Fr. diſcourſes, T. iii. 90.
Reſpite, n. T. v. 137, may perhaps be put for *reſpect.*
Reſpiten, inf. m. Fr. to grant a reſpite, 11886—to excuſe, R. 6084.
Reſport, n. T. iv. 850, is probably put for *reſpect.*
Reſte, n. Sax. repoſe, 9729.
Reſte, v. Sax. to repoſe, to ceaſe from labour, 2623.
Retenue, n. Fr. retinue, 8146; at his *retenue*, 6937, retained by him.
Rethor, n. Fr. Lat. an orator or rhetorician, 10352.
Reve, n. Sax. a ſteward or bailif. See his character, ver. 589—624.
Reve, v. Sax. to take away, 4009; P. 202.
Revel, n. Fr. entertainment, properly during the night, 2719; ſport, feſtivity, 4400; L.W. 2242.
Revelour, n. a reveller, 4389.
Revelrie, n. pleaſure, R. 720.
Revers, adj. Fr. contrary, 7638, 14983.
Reverſe, v. Fr. to overturn, R. 5468.
Revert, v. Fr. to turn back, R. 7284.
Reveſt, v. Fr to clothe again, T. iii. 354.
Rew, n. a row or line; on a *rew*, 2868, in a line; all by *rew*, 6088. See *A'row.*
Rewake, v. Sax. to waken again, T. iii. 1124.
Reward, n. Fr. regard, reſpect; take *reward* of thin

owen value, P. 149, have regard to t. o. v.; in *reward* of, R. 3254, in comparison with. See *Regard.*

Rewe, v. Sax. to have compassion, 1865—to suffer, to have cause to repent, 3530.

Rewel bone, 13807. See the note.

Reyes, n. pl. F. iii. 146, dances in use among the Dutch. *Reye*, Belg. *Chorea celerior, chorea in longam seriem*, Kilian.

Reysed. See the n. on ver. 54—"Les Gandois firent "une *rese* sur les marches de Haynault, et dedans "le pays pillerent, brusterent, et firent moult de "maux." *Mem. de la Marche*, p. 384, where a note in the margin says, "*Reyse* en bas Alemand," signify "un *voyage* ou *course*."

Ribaninges, n. pl. R. 1077, seems to signify borders.

Ribaude, n. a poor labourer, R. 5673; but the word generally implies profligacy of manners as well as meanness of condition. See *Du Cange* in v. *Ribaldus.*

Ribaudrie, n. ribaldry, indecent words or actions, 3864, 12258.

Ribibe, n. See the n. on ver. 6959.

Ribible, n. a small ribibe, 3331, 4394.

Richard, pr. n. 15354; in the *Essay*, &c. n. 50. I have vindicated the character of this heroick prince from an aspersion which was first cast upon him I find by Mr. Rymer, in consequence of a mistaken construction of a passage in Hoveden; I am tempted to add here the beginning of a poem which, having been composed after his death by Anselm Faydit, must stand clear of all suspicion of having been either begged or bought;

> For chausaes et tot lo maior dan,
> Ei maior dol, las! q eu anc mais agues,
> Et zo, don dei toz temps plaigner ploran,
> M aven a dir en chantar et retraire,
> De cel q era de valorz caps et paire.
> Li reis valenz *Rizard*, reis des Engles,

Es morz; ai Deus! cals perda et cals danz es!
Can eftraing moz et qan greu per audir!
Ben a dur cor toz hom co po fofrir.
Morz es li reis, et fon paffat mil an
Qanc tan pros hom no fo ne nol vit res,
Ne ia mais hom non er del fen fenblant,
Tan larcs, tan pros, tan ardiz, tals donaire;
Q Alixandres lo reis, qe venqi Daire,
No cuit qe tan dones ni tan meffes,
Ni an Charles ni Artus tan valgues,
Q a tot lo mon fen fez, qi n vol ver dir,
Als us doptar et als altres grazir. Mf. *Crofts*, fol. 111.

Richeffe, n. Fr. wealth, 6692; *richeffes*, pl. riches, M. 280, 3.

Riddeled, part. pa. R. 1235, 43, plaited, Gloff. *Ur.* In the firft of the places quoted the French orig. has —"Et fut fi bien *cueillie et jointe*"—which Chaucer has tranflated—Lorde! it was *riddeled* fetifly.

Ridden, part. pa. of *ride*; he is *ridden*, 1505; they ben *ridden*, 1689; he had *ridden*, 13729.

Ride, v. Sax. he *rideth* him, 1693.

Riding, n. See the n. on ver. 4375.

Rife, *rive*, v. Sax. to thruft through, 9112, 12762.

Right, n. Sax. a right or due; at alle *rightes*, 1854, 2102, at all points.

Right, adj. good, true, 189.

Right, adv. truly, rightly, exactly, completely; it is frequently joined to adjectives, as the adverbs *well* and *full* are, to augment their force, 290, 617.

Rime, n. Fr. a compofition in rhyme, 13639, hence the title of *The rime of Sire Thopas*. For the original of compofitions in rhyme fee the *Effay*, &c. n. 43—*Rime*-dogerel, 13851. See *Dogerel*.

Rimeyed, part. pa. Fr. compofed in rhyme or verfe, 11023. See the n. on ver. 11021.

Rimpled, part. pa. Sax. wrinkled, R. 4495.

Ring, v. Sax. to make to ſound, 2433, 12265.
—— v. neut. to ſound, 2602.
Riſe, n. Sax. ſmall twigs of trees or buſhes, 3324; R. 1015.
Riſke, n. Sax. a ruſh, R. 1701; T. iii. 1167.
Riſt, for *riſeth*, 3688; T. ii. 812.
Rit, for *rideth*, 976, 17028.
Rivage, F. i. 223. See *Arivage*.
Rive, v. neut. Sax. to ſplit, to fall aſunder, R. 5393, 5718.
Riveling, part. pr. Sax. wrinkling, R. 7214; *ruyffelen*, Belg. *rugare*, Kilian.
River, n. Fr. See the n. on ver. 6466.
Roche, n. Fr. a rock, F. iii. 26; *roches*, pl. F. ii. 527.
Rode, n. Sax. the croſs; *rode*-beem, 6078: it is alſo called the *rode*-tree, from its being made of wood.
Rode, n. Sax. complexion, 3317.
Rody, adj. Sax. ruddy, 10699.
Roſe, pa. t. of *riſe*, L. W. 661, 1349; *roſte*, F. i. 373, ſhould probably be *roſe*.
Rogge, v. Sax. to ſhake, L. W. 2697; *roggyn* or mevyn, *agito*, *Prompt. Parv.*
Roigne, n. Fr. a ſcab, mange, &c. R. 553.
Roignous, adj. Fr. ſcabby, rough, R. 6190, 988.
Rokette, n. Fr. a looſe upper garment, R. 1240, 2,4754.
Roking, part. pr. of *rokke* or *rogge*, v. neut. Sax. ſhaking, trembling, R. 1906; *roggyn* or waveryn, *vacillo*, *Prompt. Parv.*
Romaunces reales. See the n. on ver. 13777.
Rombel, n. a rumbling noiſe, 1981—rumour, 8873.
Rome, v. Sax. to walk about, 7994, 11155.
Rondel, n. Fr. a rhyme or ſonnet which ends as it begins, *Cotgrave*; L. W. 423.
Rone, pr. n. Rouen in Normandy, R. 1674.
Rone, pa. t. of *rain*, v. Sax. rained, T. iii. 678.

Ropen, part. pa. of *repe*, v. Sax. reaped, L. W. 74.
Rosalgar, 16282, red arsenick, a preparation of orpiment. *Chambers*, in v. *Realgar*. It should rather perhaps have been written *rysalgar*, with msf. *C.* 1, as the Latin name is *risigallum*.
Rosen, adj. rosy, B. K. 657.
Rosier, n. Fr. a rosebush, P. 244.
Rose-red, adj. 15722, red as a rose.
Rote, n. Sax. a root, 2; T. ii. 348.
Rote, a root in astrology, 4734. See *Expans yeres*.
Rote, n. a musical instrument, 236. See *Du Cange* in v. *Rocta*. Notker, who lived in the 10th century, says that it was the ancient *psaltarium*, but altered in its shape, and with an additional number of strings, *Schilter* in v. *Rotta*.
Rote, n. Fr. practise; by *rote*, 13452, 75, by heart, *par rotine*, *Cotg*.
Rote, v. Sax. to rot, 4405.
Roten, part. pa. 3871.
Rother, n. Sax. the rudder of a ship, C. D. 1377.
Rought, for *raught*, pa. t. of *recche*, 8561; T. i. 497.
Rouke, v. Sax. to lie close, 1310; T. v. 409; but now they *rucken* in her nest, *Conf. Am.* 72.
Roule, v. neut. Sax. to roll, to run easily, 6235, where some copies have *royle*. See *Reile*.
Roume, n. Sax. room, space, L. W. 1997.
Roume, adj. wide, spacious, 4124.
Roumer, comp. d. wider, 4143.
Rouncevall, pr. n. See the n. on ver. 672.
Rouncie, n. barb. Lat. a common hackney horse, 392. See *Du Cange* in v. *Runcinus*.
Roundel, n. Fr. a sort of song, 1531. See *Rondel*—a circular figure, F. ii. 283, 290.
Route, n. Fr. a company, 624, 9424.
Route, v. to assemble in a company, 4960.

Route, v. Fr. to ſnore, 3647, 4165—to roar, F. ii. 530.
Routhe, n. Sax. compaſſion, 11824--the object of compaſſion, 11833.
Routheles, adj. without compaſſion, T. ii. 346.
Row, n. a line of writing, F. i. 448. See *Rew*.
Row, adj. Sax. rough, 3736, 16329; C. D. 772; he loked wel *rowe*, R. G. 507.
Rowne v. Sax. to whiſper, 5823, 7132.
Rubeus, 2047. See *Puella*.
Rubins, n. pl. Fr. rubies, 2149.
Rucking, part. pr. of *rucke*, or *rouke*, v. Sax. lying cloſe, 15232.
Rudde, n. Sax. complexion, 13657. See *Rode*.
Ruddock, n. Sax. a bird called Robinredbreaſt, A. F. 349.
Rufus, pr. n. 432, a Greek phyſician, of whoſe works ſome are extant. See *Fabric. Bibl. Gr.* l. iv. c. 3.
Ruggy, adj. rough, 2885.
Ruſſel, pr. n. the fox is called Dan *Ruſſel* in ver. 15340, from his red colour I ſuppoſe.

S.

Sachelles, n. pl. Fr. ſmall ſacks, *Bo.* i. pr. 3.
Sacked freres, R. 7462, friars wearing a coarſe upper garment called *ſaccus*, *Mat. Paris*, *ad an.* 1257; "Eo-" "dem tempore novus ordo apparuit Londini de" "quibuſdam fratribus ignotis et non prævifis, qui," "quia *ſaccis* incedebant induti, *Fratres Saccati* voca-" "bantur."
Sacre, n. Fr. a ſacred ſolemnity, C. D. 2135.
Sade, adj. Sax. grave, ſteady, 8878, 8923--ſorrowful, repentant, 16345.
Sadly, adv. ſteadily, carefully, 2604; this meſſager drank *ſadly* ale and wine, 5163, this meſſenger applied himſelf to drink, a. and w.
Sadneſs, n. gravity, ſteadineſs, 8328, 9465.

3

Saffron, v. Fr. to tinge with ſaffron, 12279.
Saie, for *ſeie*, pa. t. of *ſe*, v. Sax. ſaw, T. iii. 993.
Saile, v. Fr. to aſſail, R. 7338.
Sailours, n. pl. R. 770, may mean dancers, from the Lat. Fr.; ſo in P. P. 68, for I can—neither *ſaylen*, ne ſaute, ne ſyng, to the gyterne: the lines which Chaucer has here tranſlated are not in the beſt edit. of the *Rom. de la Roſe*, Paris 1735, but they are quoted by Junius, *Etym. Ling. Angl.* in v. *Timbeſtere*, from an edit. of 1529;

> Apres y eut farces joyeuſes,
> Et batelleurs et batelleuſes,
> Qui de paſſe paſſe jouoyent,
> Et en l'air ung baſſin ruoyent,
> Puis le ſcavoyent bien recueillir
> Sur ung doy, ſans point y faillir.

where it is plain that the author is ſpeaking of jugglers rather than dancers.
Saine, for *ſeine*, part. pa. of *ſe*, v. Sax. ſeen, R. 7445.
Saine, pr. n. the river Seine, 11534.
Salade, n. Fr. a ſort of armour for the head, C. D. 1554.
Salades, n. pl. Fr. ſallads of herbs, F. L. 412.
Salewe, *ſalue*, v. Fr. to ſalute, 1494, 10405.
Salued, part. pa. 11622.
Saluinges, n. pl. ſalutations, T. ii. 1568.
Samite, n. Fr. Gr. a rich ſilk, R. 873; T. i. 109. See *Du Cange* in v. *Examitus*.
Sanguin, adj. Fr. of a blood-red colour, 441, 2170.
Sarliniſhe, R. 1188, ſhould perhaps be *ſarſiniſhe*, from the Fr. *ſarraſinois*, a ſort of fine ſilk uſed for veils. See *Du Cange* in v. *Saracenicum* and *Saracenum*. It is ſtill called *ſarcenet*.
Sarpleres, n. pl. packages of a larger ſize than ſacks, *Bo.* i. pr. 3. See *Du Cange* in v. *Sarplerium*. *Sarpil-*

lére, Fr. a piece of canvas, &c. to wrap or pack up wares in, *Cotgrave*.
Saten, pa. t. pl. of *sit*, v. Sax. 2895.
Satalie, pr. n. the ancient Attalia, 58.
Save, n. Lat. the herb sage, 2716.
Sauf, adj. Fr. safe. See *Vouche*—saved or excepted, 685, 12048, 12216.
Saveté, n. Fr. safety, R. 6869.
Saule, for *soule*, 4185, 4261.
Savour, v. neut. Fr. to taste, to relish, 5753.
Savouring, n. Fr. the sense of tasting, P. 156.
Savourous, adj. sweet, pleasant, R. 84.
Sausefleme. See the n. on ver. 627.
Sautes, n. pl. Fr. assaults, B. K. 419.
Sautrie, n. Fr. Gr. a musical string instrument, 3213, 3305. See *Rote*.
Sawe, n. Sax. speech, discourse, 1528, 16159; R. 6475 —a proverb or wise saying, 6242.
Say, for *sey*, pa. t. of *se*, v. Sax. saw, 6227, 9810.
Scall, n. Sax. a scale or scab, *Ch. wordes to his scrivener*, 3.
Scalled, adj. scabby, scurfy, 630.
Scantilone, n. Fr. a pattern, a scantling, R. 7114.
Scarce, adj. Fr. sparing, stingy, R. 2329.
Scariot, pr. n. Judas Iscariot, 15233.
Scarmishe, n. Fr. a skirmish, a battle, T. ii. 934, v. 1507.
Scathe, n. Sax. harm, damage, 448, 9048.
Scatheful, *scatheliche*, adj. pernicious, 4519; L.W. 1370.
Scatheles, adj. without harm, R. 1550.
Sclaundre, n. Fr. slander, 8598, 8606.
Sclendre, adj. slender, 9476.
Scochons, n. pl. Fr. scutcheons of arms, F. L. 216.
Scolaie, v. Fr. to attend school, to study, 304. See the note.
Script, n. Fr. a writing, 9571; T. ii. 1130.

Scriptures, n. pl. Fr. writings, books, 2046.
Scriven-like, T. ii. 1026, like a ſcrivener or writing-maſter; *comme un eſcrivain.*
Seames, n. pl. Sax. ſeams, *futuræ*, P. 211.
Secree, adj. Fr. ſecret, 9783, 15646.
Secreneſſe, n. privacy, 5193.
Seculer, adj. Fr. of the laity, in oppoſition to clerical, 9127, 15456.
Sede, v. Sax. to produce ſeed, R. 4344.
See, n. Fr. a ſeat, 14155; T. iv. 1023: *fees*, pl. F. iii. 120.
See, v. Sax. to ſee; God you *fee*, 17751, God him *fee*, 4576, may God keep you or him in his ſight. In T. ii. 85 it is fuller—God you ſave and *fee*—to look; on to *fee*, 3247, to look on. See the note, and T. iii. 130; that—ye wolden ſometime frendly on me *fee*, that ye would ſometimes look friendly on me.
See, n. Sax. the ſea, 2458, 3033; the grete *fee*, 59. A learned friend has ſuggeſted to me that the ſea on the coaſt of Paleſtine is called *The Great Sea* in the Bible, [See *Numb.* xxxiv. 6, 7, *Joſh.* xv. 12,] which puts the meaning of the appellation in this paſſage out of all doubt.
Sege, n. Fr. a ſiege, 939.
Seie, *fey*, pa. t. of *fee*, v. Sax. ſaw, 5229, 8990; T. v. 816—part. pa. *feen*, 6134.
Seignorie, n. Fr. power, R. 3213.
Sein, part. pa. of *fee*, v. Sax. ſeen, 10267.
Seinde, part. pa. of *fenge*, v. Sax. ſinged, 14851.
Seint, n. Fr. *ceinct*, a girdle, 331, 3235.
Seintuarie, n. Fr. ſanctuary, 12887.
Seke, v. Sax. to ſeek, 13, 17.
Seke, adj. Sax. ſick, 18.
Selden, adv. Sax. ſeldom, 10125; *felden* time, 8022.
Sele, n. Fr. a ſeal, 7710; *feles*, pl. T. iii. 1468.

Self, *selve*, adj. Sax. answering to the Belg. *self*, the Fr. *même*, the Lat. *ipse*, and the Gr. Αυτος. See the *Essay*, &c. n. 30.—With the article prefixed it answers to the Lat. *idem* and the Goth. *samo*, from whence our *same*. See ver. 2586; in the *selve* moment, in the same moment; ver. 11706, in the *selve* place, in the same place.—These two usages of the adj. *self*, when joined to a substantive, might be confirmed by the uniform practice of all our writers from the earliest times down to Shakspere, but as they are both now obsolete I chuse rather to take this opportunity of adding a few words to what has been said in the *Essay*, &c. *loc. cit.* upon the usage of the adj. *self* when joined to a pronoun, in which light only it appears to have been considered by Wallis, when he pronounced it a substantive, answering nearly to the Latin *persona*.—Dr. Johnson, in his Dictonary, has very rightly established the primary signification of *self* to be that of an adjective, but in its connexions with pronouns he seems rather inclined to suppose it a substantive; first, because it is joined to possessive or adjective pronouns, as *my*, *thy*, *her*, &c.; and secondly, because it has a plural number, *selves*, contrary to the nature of the English adjective.—The latter reason, I think, cannot have much weight, when it is remembered that the use of *selves* as the plural number of *self* has been introduced into our language since the time of Chaucer. *Selven*, which was originally the accusative ca. sing. of *self*, is used by him indifferently in both numbers; I my*selven*, 9334; ye your*selven*, 9380, 12676; he him*selven*, 4464, 9919.—The former reason also will lose its force if the hypothesis which I have ventured to propose in the *Essay*, &c. *loc. cit.* shall be admitted, *viz.* that in their combinations with

ſelf the pronouns *my*, *thy*, *her*, *our*, *your*, are not to be conſidered as poſſeſſive or adjective, but as the old oblique caſes of the perſonal pronouns *I*, *thou*, *ſhe*, *we*, *ye*. According to this hypotheſis the uſe of theſe combinations, with reſpect to the pronouns, is almoſt always ſoleciſtical, but not more ſo than that of him*ſelf* in the nominative caſe, which has long been authoriſed by conſtant cuſtom; and it is remarkable that a ſoleciſm of the ſame ſort has prevailed in the French language, in which *moi* and *toi*, the abl. caſes of *je* and *tu*, when combined with *même*, are uſed as ungrammatically as our *my* and *thy* have juſt been ſuppoſed to be when combined with *ſelf*; *Je l'ai vu moi-même*, I have ſeen it myſelf; *tu le verras toi-même*, thou ſhalt ſee it thyſelf; and ſo in the accuſative caſe, *moi-même* is added emphatically to *me*, and *toi-même* to *te*.——It is probable, I think, that theſe departures from grammar in both languages have been made for the ſake of fuller and more agreeable ſounds. *Je-même*, *me-même*, *tu-même*, and *te-même*, would certainly ſound much thinner and more languid than *moi-même* and *toi-même*; and my*ſelf*, thy*ſelf*, &c. are as clearly preferable, in point of pronunciation, to I*ſelf*, me*ſelf*, thou*ſelf*, thee*ſelf*, &c. though not all, perhaps, in an equal degree. It ſhould be obſerved that it*ſelf*, where a change of caſe in the pronoun would not have improved the ſound, has never undergone any alteration.

Selle, n. Fr. *celle*, cell, C. D. 2064.

Selle, for *ſille*, n. Sax. a door-ſill or threſhold, 3820. See the note.

Selve, adj. 2586, 2862. See *Self*.

Sely, adj. Sax. ſilly, ſimple, harmleſs, 4088, 4106, 5952

Selyneſſe, n. Sax. happineſs, T. iii. 815, 827.

Semblable, adj. Fr. like, 9374.
Semblaunt, n. Fr. feeming, appearance, 10830.
Semeliche, *femely*, adj. Sax. feemly, comely.
Semeliefte, fuperl. d. 17068.
Semelyhede, n. feemlinefs, comelinefs, R. 777, 1130.
Semifoun, n. Lat. a low or broken tone, 3697.
Semicope, n. a half or fhort cloke, 264.
Sen, *fene*, inf. m. of *fe*, 1711, 2178—part. pa. 1967, 2300.
Send, for *fendeth*, 4134.
Sendall, n. 442, a thin filk. See *Du Cange* in v. *Cendalum*.
Senek, pr. n. Seneca the philofopher, 6750, 6767, 9397. What is faid of him in The Monkes Tale, ver. 14421—14436, is taken from the *Rom. de la Rofe*, ver. 6461—6499.
Senge, v. Sax. to finge, 5931.
Senior, pr. n. 16918. See the note.
Sentence, n. Fr. fenfe, meaning, 308, 10162—judgment, 4533.
Septe, pr. n. 5367, Ceuta, formerly Septa, in Africa, over-againft Gibraltar.
Sepulture, n. Fr. grave, T. iv. 327.
Serapion, pr. n. 434, Joannes Serapion, an Arabian phyfician of the 11th century, *Fabric. Bibl. Gr.* t. xiii. p. 299.
Sere, adj. Sax. dry, R. 4749.
Sergeant, n. Fr. a fquire attendant upon a prince or nobleman, 8395—a *Sergeant* of the lawe. See his character, ver. 311—332. His name is derived from his having been originally a fervant of the king in his law bufinefs, *ferviens ad legem*, juft as *ferviens ad arma*. The king had formerly a fergeant in every county. *Spelman* in v. *Serviens*.
Serie, n. Fr. feries, 3069.
Sermoning, n. Fr. preaching, 3093.

Servage, n. Fr. fervitude, flavery, 4788, 11106, 7.
Servand, part. pr. of *ferve*, ferving, C. D. 1627.
Serve, v. Fr. to ferve, 8845—to behave to, 8516, 7.
Set, for *fetteth*, 7564, for *fette*, pa. t. 11124.
Setewale, n. Sax. the herb valerian, 3207, 13691.
Sethe, v. to boil, 385.
Sethe, for *fethed*, pa. t. 8103.
Sette, v. Sax. to place, to put, 7851; *fetteth* him doun, P. 263, placeth himfelf on a feat; yet *fette* I cas, M. 289, yet I put the cafe, or fuppofe—to put a value on a thing, to rate; I n'olde *fette* his forrow at a myte, T. iii. 902, I would not value h. f.—to *fette* a man's cappe, to make a fool of him. See the n. on ver. 588.—*Sette*, pa. t. 6241.
Seurement, n. Fr. fecurity, in a legal fenfe, 11838.
Seuretee, n. Fr. certainty, 6485—furety, in a legal fenfe, 6493.
Sewe, v. Fr. to follow, R. 4953.
Sewes, n. pl. Fr. difhes, 10381. See the note.
Seye. See *Seie*.
Shadde, pa. t. of *fhede*, v. Sax. fell in drops, 14649.
Shadde, pa. t. of *fhade*, v. Sax. fhaded, covered with fhade, *Du*. 426.
Shadewy, adj. Sax. unfubftantial, *Bo*. iii. pr. 4.
Shaft, n. Sax. an arrow, 1364.
Shal, auxil. v. Sax. is ufed fometimes with an ellipfis of the infinitive mood, which ought to follow it, 10912; beth fwiche as I have ben to you and *fhal*, *i. e.* fhall be, 15771; firft tell me whither I *fhal*, *i. e.* fhall go, T. ii. 46; yet all is don or *fhal*, *i. e.* fhall be done. See alfo ver. 15100; T. v. 833.
Shale, n. Sax. a fhell or hufk, F. iii. 191; but all n'is worthe a nutte *fhale*, *Conf. Am*. 66.
Shalmies, n. pl. fhalms, mufical ftring inftruments, otherwife called pfalteries or fautries, F. iii. 128. See *Rote*.

Shame, n. Sax. *shames* dethe, 5239, 10251, a death of shame, a shameful death; to York he did him lede, *schames* dede to deie, P. L. 247.
Shamefast, adj. Sax. modest, 2057.
Shape, n. Sax. form, figure, 7040, 7052.
Shapelich, adj. Sax. fit, likely, 374; T. iv. 1452.
Shapen, *shape*, part. pa. of *shape*, v. Sax. formed, figured, 7045, 7096; prepared, 1110, 1227, 1394.
Shawe, n. Sax. a shade of trees, a grove, 4365, 6968; T. iii. 721.
Shefe, n. Sax. a bundle; a sheaf of arrows, 104; *sheves*, pl. of corn, R. 4335.
Shefeld, pr. n. Sheffield in Yorkshire, 3931.
Sheld, n. Sax. a shield, 2124; *sheldes*, pl. French crowns, called in Fr. *ecus*, from their having on one side the figure of a shield, 280, 13261.
Shemering, n. Sax. a glimmering, 4295.
Shend, v. Sax. to ruin, 5347; P. 220.
Shendship, n. ruin, punishment, P. 164.
Shene, adj. Sax. bright, shining, 1070.
Shent, part. pa. of *shend*, 5351, 9194.
Shepen, n. Sax. a stable, 2002, 6453. See the n. on ver. 2002.
Shere, v. Sax. to cut—to shave, R. 6196.
Sherte, n. Sax. a shirt, 9859; I hadde lever than my *sherte*, 15126, I would give my shirt, *i. e.* all that I have—it seems to mean the linen in which a new-born child is wrapped, 1568; that shapen was my dethe erst than my *sherte*. Compare T. iii. 734;

> O fatal sustren, whiche or any clothe
> Me shapen was, my destinee me sponne——

and L.W. 2618;

> Sens first that day that shapen was my *sherte*,
> Or by the fatal suster had my dome.——

In T. iv. 96, alas that I ne had brought her in my

ʃhert! it ſeems to be put for *ſkirt*, (or lap) which perhaps was the original word.

Shete, v. Sax. to ſhoot, 3926; R. 989.

Shetes, n. pl. Sax. ſheets, 4138.

Shette, ʃhet, v. Sax. to cloſe or ſhut, 15985, 16605—*Shette, ʃhet*, pa. t. and part. 2599, 3499; ſo was hire herte *ʃhette* in hire diſtreſſe, 5476, ſo was her heart overwhelmed with h. d.

Shift, v. Sax. to divide, 5686.

Shilde, ʃhelde, v. Sax. to ſhield; God *ʃhilde!* 3427, God ſhield or forbid.

Shipman, n. Sax. a mariner, the maſter of a barge. See his character, ver. 390—412.

Shiver, n. Sax. a ſmall ſlice, 7422.

Shode, n. Sax. the hair of a man's head, 2009, 3316.

Shode, part. pa. of *ʃhoe*, v. Sax. ſhod, having ſhoes on, R. 7463.

Shove, pa. t. of *ʃhove*, v. Sax. puſhed, R. 534; L. W. 2401.

Shonde, n. Sax. harm, 13836; F. i. 88.

Shope, pa. t. of *ʃhape*, 7120, 11121.

Shore, part. pa. of *ʃhere*, 13958.

Shorte, v. 6. Sax. to make ſhort, P. 225.

Shot, part. pa. of *ʃhette*, ſhut, 3358, 3695. See the n. on ver. 3358.

Shoter, n. Sax. a ſhooter, A. F. 180. The yew tree is called *ʃhoter*, becauſe bows are uſually made of it.

Shottes, n. pl. Sax. arrows, darts, any thing that is ſhot, T. ii. 58.

Shove, ʃhowve, v. Sax. to puſh, 3910—*Shove*, part. pa. 11593.

Shrewe, v. Sax. to curſe, 6644, 7809.

Shrewe, n. Sax. an ill-tempered curſt man or woman, 5647, 6087, 10302. *Shrewes*, pl. *Bo*. i. pr. 3; *peſſimi*, orig.

Shrewed, adj. Sax. wicked; *shrewde* folk, *Bo.* i. pr. 4; *impios*, orig.
Shrewednesse, n. Sax. ill-nature, T. ii. 858.
Shrift, n. Sax. confession, P. 261.
Shrifte-faders, n. pl. Sax. father-confessors, 7024.
Shright, for *shricheth*, 2819, shrieketh.
Shright, pa. t. of *shrich*, v. Sax. shrieked, 10781, 15368.
Shrive, v. Sax. to make confession, P. 265.
Shriven, part. pa. 7022; I have ben *shriven* this day of my curat, 7677, I have made my confession t. d. to my curate, P. 266
Shroude, v. Sax. to hide, B. K. 148.
Shulde, pa. t. of *shal*, should, 964. See the *Essay*, &c. n. 35. *Shulden*, pl. 747, 3229.
Shullen, *shuln*, *shul*, ind. m. pr. t. pl. of *shal*, 3016, 2766, 1823, 4; M. 265.
Sibbe, adj. Sax. related, allied, M. 280.
Sie, for *seie*, saw, 11162; F. L. 194.
Sift, v. Sax. to shake in a sieve, 16409.
Sigh, for *seie*, saw, R. 818.
Sighte, pa. t. of *sike*, 5455; R. 1746, sighed.
Signe, v. Fr. to appoint, C. L. 642.
Signifer, n. Lat. the zodiack, T. v. 1020.
Signifiaunce, n. Fr. signification, T. v. 1446.
Sike, adj. Sax. sick, 426, 9165; in ver. 5976 it seems to be used as a noun, for *sicknesse*.
Sike, v. Sax. to sigh, 2987, 11316.
Sike, n. Sax. a sigh, 10812; *sikes*, pl. 1922, 11176.
Siker, adj. Sax. sure, 9264, 9582.
Sikerde, part. pa. of *siker*, v. Sax. assured, L. W. 2126.
Sikernesse, n. security, 9156.
Sikerly, adv. surely, 13084, 13213.
Simplesse, n. Fr. simplicity, R. 954.
Sin, adv. Sax. abbrev. of *sithen*, since, 5234, 10181.

Sinamome, n. Fr. cinnamon, 3699.
Sip, n. Sax. drink, *An.* 195.
Sipher, n. a cipher or figure of o in arithmetick; although a *ſipher* in augrim have no might in ſignification of itſelfe, yet he yeveth power in ſignification to other, T. L. ii. 333, b. There is another paſſage in *Du.* ver. 435—40, which ſeems to imply that in Chaucer's time the numerals commonly called Arabian had not been long in uſe in this country.
Sire, n. Fr. Sieur, Seigneur, a reſpectful title given formerly to men of various deſcriptions as well as to knights; *Sire* knight, 839; *Sire* clerk, 842; *Sire* monk; 3120; *Sire* man of lawe, 4453. It was ſo uſually given to prieſts that it has crept even into acts of parliament; *Rot. Parl.* 12 and 13 E. IV. n. 14. *Sir* James Thekenes *preſte;* 1 H. VII. p. 11, *Sir* Oliver Langton *preſt; Sir* Robert Nayleſthorp *preſt*. Hence *a Sir John* came to be a nickname for a prieſt. See ver. 14816, and the n.—*Sire* is ſometimes put for perſonage, R. 4998; and melancholy that angry *Sire*.—Our *Sire*, 6295, our huſband, our goodman, as the French in their old familiar language uſe *notre Sire*.
Sis, n. Fr. the caſt of ſix, the higheſt caſt upon a die, 14579.
Sit, for *ſitteth*, 3641, 9808; it *ſit* me not to lie, 10189, it doth not become me t. l. 8335, 9153, it *ſyt* a kynge wel to be chaſt, *Conf. Am.* 168, b.
Sithe, for *ſithes*, n. pl. Sax. times, 5153, 5575.
Sithen, *ſith*, adv. Sax. ſince, 1817, 4478, 5541.
Sithes, n. pl. Sax. ſithes, T. L. prol.
Sitte, v. Sax. to ſit—to become, to ſuit with. See *Sit*.
Sittand, part. pr. R. 2263.
Sitten, part. pa. 1454, 6002.
Skaffaut, n. Fr. a ſcaffold, a wooden tower, R. 4176.

Skaffold, n. a ſcaffold or ſtage, 3384.
Skie, n. Sax. a cloud, F. iii. 510.
Skill, n. Sax. reaſon, 9028, 9552; *ſkilles*, pl. 10519.
Skilful, adj. reaſonable, T. iii. 288, 940.
Skinke, v. Sax. to pour out, to ſerve with drink, 9596.
Skipte, pa. t. of *ſkippe*, v. Sax. leaped, 11714.
Skogan, pr. n. See the Account, &c. in this vol. p. 15.
Skorcle, v. Sax. to ſcorch, *Bo.* ii. m. 6.
Skrippe, n. Fr. *eſcharpe*, a ſcrip, R. 7405.
Slacke, adj. Sax. ſlow, 2903.
Slain, part. pa. of *ſle*, 1743, 2040.
Slake, v. Sax. to appeaſe, to make ſlack, 8678, 8983.
—— v. neut. to fail, 8013; to deſiſt, 8581.
Slawe, part. pa. of *ſle*, 15020.
Sle, v. Sax. to kill, to ſlay, 2558.
Sleer, n. Sax. a killer, 2007; L. W. 1367.
Sleighly, adv. Sax. cunningly, 1446.
Sleight, n. Sax. contrivance, R. 7109.
Sleightes, pl. R. 7121; ſuche *ſleightes* as I ſhall you neven—ſo this line ſhould probably be written. See the orig. ver. 12495: *neven* is from mſ. *Hunter.*
Slen, pr. t. pl. of *ſle*, 1569, 5384—inf. m. 1565, 5379.
Slep, *ſlepe*, pa. t. of *ſlepe*, v. Sax. ſlept, 98, 399.
Slete, n. Sax. ſleet, a mixture of rain and ſnow, 11562; R. 2651.
Sleveleſſe, adj. T. L. ii. 334, ſeems to ſignify idle, unprofitable, as it does ſtill in vulgar language.
Slider, adj. Sax. ſlippery, 1266; L. W. 648.
Sliding, part. pr. uncertain, 16200; *Lydg. Tra.* 99, b.; *ſliding* fortune, *Bo.* i. m. 5; *lubrica fortuna*, orig.
Slie, *ſligh*, adj. Sax. cunning, 3392.
Slike, for *ſwilke*, adj. Sax. ſuch, 4128.
Slit, for *ſlideth*, 16150.
Slit, v. Sax. to cut through, to cleave, 11572.
Sliver, n. Sax. a ſmall ſlice or piece, T. iii. 1015.

Slo, v. Sax. to ſlay, R. 1953, 4592.
Slogardie, n. Fr. Sax. ſloth, 1044.
Slomberinges, n. pl. Sax. ſlumberings, T. v. 246.
Sloppe, n. Sax. a ſort of breeches, 16101; P. 184.
Slow, pa. t. of *ſlo*, ſlew, 11745, 14104.
Slowe, n. Sax. a moth, R. 4751; in the orig. Fr. *tagne*.
Sluggy, adj. Sax. ſluggiſh, P. 222.
Smaliſh, adj. Sax. diminutive of *ſmale* or *ſmall*, R. 826.
Smerte, v. Sax. to ſmart, to ſuffer pain, R. 7107.
Smerte, 149, ſeems to be uſed as an adv. ſmartly, P. L. Gloſſ. v. *Forthought*.
Smit, for *ſmiteth*, ind. m. 3d perſ. ſing. 7998.
Smiteth, imp. m. 2d perſ. pl. ſmite ye, 784.
Smithe, v. Sax. to forge as a ſmith, 3760; P. P. 16, b.
Smitted, for *ſmitten*, part. pa. of *ſmite*, T. v. 1544.
Smokles, adj. Sax. without a ſmock, 8751.
Smoterlich, adj. 3961, means, I ſuppoſe, ſmutty, dirty; but the whole paſſage is obſcure.
Snewe, v. Sax. to ſnow, to be in as great abundance as ſnow, 347.
Snibbe, v. Sax. to ſnub, to reprove, 525, 11000.
Snow-white, adj. Sax. white as ſnow, 15722, 17082.
Soden, adj. Sax. ſudden, 4841.
Soget, n. Fr. ſubject, C. L. 93.
Soigne, n. Fr. care, R. 3882.
Sojour, n. Fr. ſtay, abode, R. 4282.
Soken, n. Sax. toll, 3985.
Sokingly, adv. ſuckingly, gently, M. 296. See *Souke*.
Solas, n. Fr. mirth, ſport, 800, 3654.
Solein, adj. Fr. one, ſingle, *Du.* 982—ſullen, R. 3897.
Solempne, adj. Fr. ſolemn, 10425.
Solempnely, adv. ſolemnly, 276.
Soler hall. See the n. on ver. 3988. A *ſolere* windowe

occurs in *Gam.* ver. 267, for the window of a loft or garret. See before, ver. 252.

Som, adj. Sax. ſome; this is all and *ſom*, 5673, this is the whole; all and *ſome*, 8817, T. ii. 1149, one and all.

Somdel, adv. Sax. ſomewhat, in ſome meaſure, 448, 3909.

Somer, pr. n. In the treatiſe on the Aſtrolabe, fol. 291, b. Ch. profeſſes to make uſe of the kalenders of the reverent clerkes frere John *Somer* and frere Nicholas Lenne. The kalendar of John Somur is extant in mſ. *Cotton*, *Veſp. E.* vii.; it is calculated for 140 years from 1367, the year of the birth of Richard II. and is ſaid in the introduction to have been publiſhed in 1380, at the inſtance of Joan mother to the king. The kalendar of Nicholas Lenne or Lynne was calculated for 76 years from 1387. *Tanner* in v. *Nicolaus Linenſis.* The ſtory there quoted from Hakluit, of a voyage made by this Nicholas in 1360, *ad inſulas ſeptentrionales antehac Europæis incognitas*, and of a book written by him to deſcribe thoſe countries *a gradu* 54 *uſque ad polum*, is a mere fable, as appears from the very authorities which Hakluit has produced in ſupport of it.

Somme, T. ii. 1249, lo! Troilus—came riding with his tenthe *ſomme* iſere; ſo this line ſtands in the editt. but a mſ. quoted in Gloſſ. *Ur.* inſtead of *tenthe* has X. and mſ. *I. tenteth*: perhaps the original reading was XX. With his *twentyſome* iſere, according to the Saxon mode of expreſſion, would ſignify together with *ſome twenty* of his attendants. See *Hickes*, *Gramm. A. S.* p. 32, 3.

Somme, n. Fr. a ſum, *Bo.* iv. pr. 2.

Sommer, n. Sax. ſummer; a *ſommer*-game, 6230. See the note.

Somone, *sompne*, v. Lat. to summon, 7159, 6929, 43.
Sompnour, n. an officer employed to summon delinquents to appear in ecclesiastical courts, now called an Apparitor. See his character, ver. 625—670.
Sond, n. Sax. sand, 15273.
Sond, n. C. D. 1147, seems to signify a sounding line, from the Fr. *sonde*.
Sonde, n. Sax. a message, 4808, 5469; Goddes *sonde*, 4943, 13149, what God has sent, God's gift.
Sone, adv. Sax. soon, 12002, 4.
Sone, n. Sax. a son, 79, 338; *sones*, pl. 10343.
Sonken, part. pa. of *sink*, v. Sax. sunk, R. 5113.
Sonne, n. Sax. the sun, 1511, 2524.
Sonnish, adj. Sax. like the sun, T. iv. 736. See ver. 11971, 2.
Sooty, adj. Sax. foul with soot, 14838.
Sop, n. Fr. a piece of bread dipped in any sort of liquour, 336, 9717; he toke a *soppe*, *Conf. Am.* 104.
Sophime, n. Fr. Gr. a sophism, a subtle fallacy, 7881, 10868.
Sore, v. Fr. *essorer*, to soar, T. i. 671.
Sort, n. Fr. chance, destiny, 846; T. ii. 754.
Sorted, pa. t. of *sort*, v. Fr. allotted, T. v. 1826.
Sorwe, n. Sax. sorrow, 1221, 2824.
Sory, adj. Sax. sorrowful, 3618, 9; *sory* grace, 6328, misfortune. See *Grace* and *With*.
Sote, n. Sax. soot, T. iii. 1200.
Sote, *swote*, adj. Sax. sweet, 3205, 3691.
Sote, n. Fr. a fool, F. L. 101.
Soted, part. pa. Fr. fooled, besotted, 16809.
Sotel, adj. Fr. subtle, artfully contrived, 1056.
Soth, adj. Sax. true, 4355; certain, 3885——*sother*, comp. d. 15682.
Soth, *sothly*, adv. 1523, 1627, 1186, 1201, truly.
Sothe, n. Sax. truth, 3922, 6513.

Sothfastnesse, n. Sax. truth, 17344.
Sotherne, adj. Sax. southern, 17353.
Sothnesse, n. Sax. truth, reality, 15729.
Soth-sawe, n. veracity, true-saying, R. 6125.
Soudan, n. a sultan, any Mahometan sovereign, 4597. See *D'Herbelot* in v. *Solthan*.
Soudannesse, n. the wife of a sultan, 4778.
Souded, part. pa. See the n. on ver. 13509—*Sowde*-metel, *consolidum*, *Prompt. Parv.*
Soveraine, adj. Fr. excellent in a high degree, 15215.
Soverainly, adv. above all, 15368.
Souke, v. Fr. to suck, 4155.
Souked, part. pa. 8326.
Souled, part. pa. Sax. endued with a soul, 15797.
Soun, n. Fr. sound, noise, 7815, 12487.
Sounde, v. Sax. to make sound, to heal, *An.* 245—v. neut. to grow sound, B. K. 293.
Soune, v. Fr. to sound, 567; as fer as *souneth* into honestee, 13973, as far as is consonant to h.; that *souneth* unto gentillesse of love, 10831, that is consonant to g. o. l.
Souning, part. pr. 277, 309.
Soupe, v. Fr. to sup, to take the evening meal, 11529; *soupen*, pl. 10611.
Souper, n. supper, the evening meal, 350, 10604.
Souple, adj. Fr. supple, pliant, 203.
Sourde, v. Fr. to rise, P. 188.
Sours, n. a rise, a rapid ascent, 7520, 3; F. ii. 36, 43—the source of a stream of water, 7925.
Souter, n. Lat. a cobbler, 3902.
Sowe, v. Lat. to sew, T. ii. 1201, 3; it was usual, and indeed necessary, formerly to sew letters when they were written upon parchment; but the practice continued long after the invention of paper.
Sowe, v. Sax. to sow, 17346, 7.
Sowers, n. pl. sores, bucks in their fourth year, *Du.* 429.

Span-newe, adj. T. iii. 1671, ſeems to ſignify quite new, but why it does ſo I cannot pretend to ſay.

Spanniſhing, n. Fr. *eſpanouiſſement*, the full blow of a flower, R. 3633.

Spare, v. Sax. to refrain, 7017; L.W. 2591.

Spareth, imp. m. 2d perſ. pl. 6919, 7004.

Sparande, part. pr. ſparing, niggardly, R. 5363.

Sparhauk, n. Sax. a ſparrowhawk, 15463.

Sparre, n. Sax. a wooden bar, 992.

Sparred, part. pa. barred, bolted, R. 3320.

Sparthe, n. Sax. an ax or halberd, R. 5978. See *Du Cange* in v. *Sparth*, *Securis*, *Danica*.

Speces, n. pl. Fr. ſorts or kinds, 3015.

Spede, v. Fr. to diſpatch, *Bo.* v. pr. 4, 5.

Spedeful, adj. effectual, *Bo.* iv. pr. 4, v. pr. 4.

Spektakel, n. Fr. Lat. a ſpyingglaſs, 6785.

Spell, n. Sax. ſport, play, 4355. See the note—tale or hiſtory, 13821.

Spence, n. Fr. *deſpence*, a ſtoreroom for wine or victuals, 7513.

Spere, n. Fr. a ſphere, 11592.

Spere, n. Sax. a ſpear, 2712.

Spered, R. 2099; *ſperred*, T. v. 531, as *Sparred*.

Sperme, n. Fr. Gr. ſeed, 14015.

Spiced, 528, 6017. See the note. I have ſince met with a paſſage in which *ſpiced*, applied to conſcience, ſeems to ſignify nice, ſcrupulous. Beaumont and Fletcher, *Mad Lover*, act iii. when Cleanthe offers a purſe the prieſteſs ſays,

> Fy! no corruption——
> *Cle.* Take it; it is yours:
> Be not ſo *ſpiced*: it is good gold,
> And goodneſs is no gall to the conſcience.

Spices, P. 141, as *Speces*.

Spille, v. Sax. to waste, to throw away, 17102--to destroy, 6480—v. neut. to perish, 5007, 5235.
Spire, n. a stake, T. ii. 1335, a corruption probably of *spere*, Sax.
Spired. See the n. on ver. 13733.
Spitous, adj. Fr. *despiteux*, angry, spightful, R. 979.
Spitously, adv. angrily, 3476, 5805.
Splaie, v. Fr. *desploier*, to unfold, B. K. 33.
Spone, n. Sax. a spoon, 10916.
Sponne, pa. t. of *spinne*, v. Sax. spun, T. iii. 735.
Spore, n. Sax. a spur, 2605.
Sporne, v. Sax. to strike the foot against any thing, 4278; T. ii. 797.
Spousaile, n. Fr. marriage, 7991, 8055.
Spray, n. Sax. a twig or sprig, 13700.
Spreint, part. pa. of *sprenge*, v. Sax. sprinkled, 4842, 13570.
Springolds, n. pl. Fr. *espringalle*, machines for casting stones and arrows, R. 4191. See *Du Cange* in v. *Muschetta*.
Squames, n. pl. Lat. scales, 16227.
Squaimous, 3337. See the note.
Squier, n. Fr. a squire. See his character, ver. 79—100.
Squier, v. to attend as a squire, 5887.
Squierie, n. a number of squires, 10607; and alle ther *squierie*, P. L. 241; and of his *squierie* gentillemen auhtene, *ibid*. 289.
Stace, pr. n. Statius the Roman poet, 2296.
Stacke, n. Sax. a stack of wood, &c. P. 242.
Stacke, pa. t. of *stick*, v. Sax. stuck, R. 458.
Staff-sling, 13758, means, I suppose, a sling fastened to a staff. Lydgate in his *Tra*. 39, b. describes David as armed

With a *staffe slynge*, voyde of plate and mayle:

Staker, v. Sax. to ſtagger, L. W. 2676.
Stalke, v. Sax. to ſtep ſlowly, 8401; full theſely gan he *ſtalke*, L. W. 1779; and to the bedde he *ſtalketh* ſtylie, *Conf. Am.* 32.
Stalkes, n. pl. Sax. the upright pieces of a ladder, 3625.
Stamen, *ſtamin*, n. Fr. *eſtamine*, a ſort of woollen cloth, B. 272; L. W. 2346.
Stant, for *ſtandeth*, 3677, 3695.
Starfe, pa. t. of *ſterve*, died, 935, 14141.
Stark, adj. Sax. ſtiff, ſtout, 9335, 14376.
Starlinges, n. pl. pence of ſterling money, 12841. See ver. 12864.
Staunche, v. Fr. to ſtop, to ſatisfy, *Bo.* iii. pr. 3, m. 3.
Stele, n. Sax. a handle, 3783.
Stellifie, v. Lat. to make a ſtar, L. W. 525; F. ii. 78.
Stente, v. Sax. to ceaſe, to deſiſt, 905.
Stenten, part. pa. 2970.
Stepe, adj. 201, 755, ſeems to be uſed in the ſenſe of deep, ſo that *eyen ſtepe* may ſignify eyes ſunk deep in the head.
Stere, v. Sax. to ſtir, 12280.
Stere, n. Sax. a young bullock, 2151--a rudder, 4868, 5253.
Stereles, adj. Sax. without a rudder, 4859.
Stereſman, n. Sax. a pilot, F. i. 436.
Sterne, n. Sax. a rudder, F. i. 437.
Sterne, adj. Sax. fierce, cruel, 2612.
Sterre, n. Sax. a ſtar, 2063.
Stert, n. Sax. a leap; at a *ſtert*, 1707, immediately.
Sterte, pa. t. of *ſterte*, v. Sax. leaped, 11689; eſcaped, ran away, T. iv. 93.
Sterting, part. pr. leaping nimbly, 1504.
Stertling, as *Sterting*, L. W. 1202, 1739.
Sterve, v. Sax. to die, to periſh, 12799.
Steven, n. Sax. voice, ſound, 2564, 15297—a time of performing any action previouſly fixed by meſſage,

order, ſummons, *&c.*; at unſet *ſteven*, 1526, without any previous appointment; they ſetten *ſteven*, 4381, they appointed a time.

Stewe, n. Fr. a ſmall pond for fiſh, 351—a ſmall cloſet, T. iii. 602, 699; *ſtewes*, pl. ſtews, baudyhouſes, 12399.

Steye, v. Sax. to aſcend, T. L. i. 315, b.

Steyers, n. pl. Sax. ſtairs, T. L. i. 315, b.

Stibborne, adj. ſtubborn, 6038, 6219.

Stike, v. Sax. to ſtick, pierce, 2548.

Stile, n. Sax. a ſet of ſteps to paſs from one field to another; by *ſtile* and eke by ſtrete, 12628, every where in town and country.

Stillatorie, n. Fr. a ſtill, 16048.

Stille, adj. Sax. quiet, 11782.

Stithe, n. Sax. an anvil, 2028.

Stives, 6914, as *Stewes*.

Stoble-goos, 4349, a gooſe fed on ſtubble-grounds.

Stocked, part. pa. confined, T. iii. 381.

Stole, n. Fr. Lat. part of the eccleſiaſtical habit, worn about the neck, 9577. See *Du Cange* in v. *Stola* 2.

Stole, n. Sax. a ſtool, 5870.

Stonden, part. pa. of *ſtonde* or *ſtande*, v. Sax. ſtood, 9368.

Stont, for *ſtondeth*, 3921.

Stopen, part. pa. of *ſtepe*, v. Sax. ſtepped, advanced, 9388, 14827.

Store, 10241. See the note.

Store, n. Fr. to ſtock or furniſh, 13203.

Store, n. any thing laid up for uſe; hence the phraſe to tell no *ſtore* of a thing, 5785, 15160, means to conſider it as of no uſe or importance.

Storial, adj. Fr. hiſtorical, true, 3179.

Storven, pa. t. pl. of *ſterve*, 12820.

Stot, n. Sax. See the n. on ver. 618.

Stote, n. a ſpecies of weaſel, a polecat, 7212.

Stound, n. Sax. a moment, a ſhort ſpace of time, 1214, 4005; in a *ſtound*, 3990, on a ſudden; in *ſtound*, R. 1733, ſhould probably be in a *ſtound*: the orig. Fr. has *tantoſt*. *Stoundes*, pl. times, ſeaſons, 5868; T. iii. 1758.

Stoundemele, adv. momentarily, every moment, R. 4304; T. v. 674.

Stoupen, 14827, ſhould probably be *ſlopen*.

Stoure, n. Sax. fight, battle, 14376; T. iii. 1066.

Strake, v. Sax. to proceed directly, *Du.* 1312; *ſtracken*, ſtricken; *tendere*, Kilian.

Strange, adj. Fr. foreign, 10403—uncommon, 10381; he made it *ſtrange*, 3978, 11535, he made it a matter of difficulty or nicety.

Straughte, pa. t. of *ſtrecche*, v. Sax. ſtretched, 2918; *Conf. Am.* 184.

Stre, n. Sax. ſtraw, 2920.

Streight, part. pa. of *ſtrecche*, v. Sax. ſtretched, *Bo.* iii. pr. 1.

Streine, v. Fr. to conſtrain, 15255—to preſs cloſely, 9627.

Streite, adj. Fr. ſtraight; *ſtreite* ſwerd, 15363.

Stremeden, pa. t. pl. of *ſtreme*, v. Sax. ſtreamed, flowed, T. iv. 247.

Stremes, n. pl. the rays of the ſun, 1497.

Strene, n. Sax. ſtock, race, progeny, 8038; R. 4859.

Strengeſt-faithed, adj. endowed with the ſtrongeſt faith, T. i. 1008.

Strepe, v. Fr. to ſtrip, R. 6818.

Strete, n. Sax. a ſtreet 3758; the maiſter *ſtrete*, 2904. See the n.

Strike, n. Sax. a line, a ſtreak; a ſtrike of flax, 678.

Stripe, n. Lat. *ſtirps*, race, kindred, C. L. 16.

Stripe, v. 10074, as *Strepe*.

Strode, pr. n. T. v. 1856, the philosophical Strode, to whom jointly with the moral Gower Ch. directs his Troilus, was probably Ralph Strode, of Merton college Oxford. A. Wood, who had made the antiquities of that college a particular object of his enquiries, says only of him, "*Radulphus Strode*, de "quo sic vetus noster catalogus. Poeta fuit et versificavit librum elegiacum vocat. Phantasma Ro-"dulphi. Claruit 1370." Some of his logical works are said to be extant in print, *Venet.* 1517, 4to. *Tanner* in v. *Strodæus*.

Strof, pa. t. of *strive*, v. Fr. strove, contended, 1040.

Stronde, n. Sax. a shore, 13.

Strother, pr. n. a town in the north, 4012. See the n.

Stroute, v. to strut, 3315.

Subarbes, n. pl. Lat. suburbs, 16125.

Subfumigation, n. Lat. a species of charm by smoke, F. iii. 174.

Subget, adj. Fr. Lat. subject, P. 271.

Sublimatorie, n. Fr. Lat. a vessel used by chymists in sublimation, *i. e.* separating certain parts of a body, and driving them to the top of the vessel in the form of a very fine powder, 16261.

Substance, n. Fr. the material part of a thing, 14809.

Suckiny, n. Fr. *souquenie*, a loose frock worn over their other clothes by carters, &c. R. 1232.

Sue, v. Fr. to follow, M. 284; 15343.

Sueton, pr. n. Suetonius the Roman historian, 14638.

Suffisance, n. Fr. sufficiency, satisfaction, 492, 8635.

Suffisant, adj. sufficient, 1633, 3551.

Sugred, part. pa. sweetened as with sugar, T. ii. 384.

Supplie, v. Fr. to supplicate, *Bo.* iii. pr. 8.

Surcote, n. Fr. an upper coat or kirtle, F. L. 141.

Surplis, n. Fr. a surplice, 16026.

Surquedrie, n. Fr. preſumption, an over-weening conceit, P. 181, 274.
Surrie, pr. n. Syria, 4554.
Surſanure, n. Fr. a wound healed outwardly only, 11425.
Surveance, n. Fr. ſuperintendance, 12029.
Suſpect, adj. Fr. ſuſpected, 8417, 8.
Suſpect, n. ſuſpicion, 8781, 12197.
Suſpection, n. ſuſpicion, 5101.
Suſter, n. Sax. ſiſter; *ſuſtren*, pl. 1021; T. iii. 734.
Swa, adv. Sax. ſo, 4028, 4038.
Swale, pa. t. of *ſwell*, v. Sax. ſwelled, 6549, 13490.
Swappe, v. Sax. to throw down, T. iv. 244—to ſtrike off, 8462, 15834—v. neut. to fall down, 8975.
Swart, adj. Sax. black, of a dark colour, C. D. 1862.
Swatte, pa. t. of *ſwete*, v. Sax. ſweated, 13706, 16028.
Swegh, n. Sax. a violent motion, 4715; *Bo.* i. m. 5.
Swelt, pa. t. 1358, 9650.
Swelte, v. Sax. to die, to faint, 3703.
Swerne, for *ſweren*, pl. n. of *ſwere*, v. Sax. ſwear, R. 4834.
Sweven, n. Sax. a dream, 14902, 14928; *ſwevenes*, pl. 14929; in ver. 14927 it is written *ſwevenis*, for the ſake of the rhyme.
Swiche, adj. Sax. corruption of *ſwilke*, ſuch, 243, 487.
Swinke, n. Sax. labour, 188.
Swinke, v. to labour, 187, 12808.
Swire, n. Sax. the neck, R. 325; it is more commonly written *ſwere*.
Swithe, adv. Sax. quickly, immediately, 5150, 12730.
Swive, v. Sax. to perform the act of generation. See *Junii Etymolog.* in v.
Swolowe, n. Sax. a whirlpool, L. W. 1102.
Swonken, part. pa. of *ſwinke*, 4233.
Swough, n. Sax. ſound, noiſe, 1981, 3619—a ſwoon, 6381, 8976.

T.

Tabard, n. 20. See the quotation from Speght's Gl. *Discourse*, &c. n. 6.

Tables, n. pl. Fr. a game so called, 11212—*Tables* Toletanes, 11585. See the note.

Taboure, v. Fr. to drum, L. W. 354.

Tache, n. Fr. a spot or blemish, C. N. 192.

Taillager, n. Fr. a collector of taxes, R. 6811.

Taille, n. Fr. a tally, an account scored on a piece of wood, 572.

Take, v. Sax. to deliver a thing to another person, 5137, 13334, 15691.

Take, for *taken*, part. pa. 1868, 10789.

Takel, n. Sax. an arrow, 106; R. 1727.

Tale, v. Sax. to tell stories, C. D. 103; and namely when they *talen* longe, *Conf. Am.* 27, b.

Tale, n. speech, discourse, *Bo.* i. pr. 5—reckoning, account; litel *tale* hath he told of any dreme, 15124, he made little account of any dream.

Talent, n. Fr. desire, affection, 5557; P. 158.

Taling, n. story-telling, 13364.

Tane, for *taken*, C. D. 888.

Tapes, n. pl. Sax. bands of linen, 3241.

Tapinage, n. Fr. *en tapinois*, lurking, sculking about, R. 7363; *Conf. Am.* 93, b.

Tapiser, n. Fr. a maker of tapestry, 364.

Tapite, v. Fr. to cover with tapestry, *Du.* 260.

Tappe, n. Sax. a tap or spigot which closes that orifice through which the liquor is drawn out of a vessel, 3890.

Tapstere, n. Sax. a woman who has the care of the tap in a publickhouse, 241, 3336. See the note on ver. 2019. That office formerly was usually executed by women. See *The Adventure of the Pardonere and the Tapstere*, in the *Continuation of The Cant. Tales*, vol. vi.

Tare, pa. t. of *tear*, v. Sax. tore, *Madg.* 150.
Targe, n. Fr. a ſort of ſhield, 473, 2124.
Tars, n. cloth of *Tars*, 2162; *Tartarium*, F. L. 212, a ſort of ſilk. See *Du Cange* in v. *Tarſicus*, *Tartarinus*.
Tas, n. Fr. a heap, 1007, 1011.
Taſſeled, part. pa. adorned with taſſels, 3251.
Taſte, v. Fr. to feel, 15971—to examine, L. W. 1991.
Tatarwagges, n. pl. R. 7211, the orig. is—*toutes fretelées de crotes*, all bedaggled with dirt.
Taverner, n. Fr. the keeper of a tavern, 12619, 12641.
Taure, pr. n. the conſtellation Taurus, 6195, 9761.
Tawe, n. Sax. tow, 3772.
Teche, v. Sax. teach, 310.
Teine, n. 16693, 7, 16708, ſeems to ſignify a narrow thin plate of metal, perhaps from the Lat. Gr. *tænia*.
Temps, n. Fr. time, 16343.
Tene, n. Sax. grief, 3108; *Conf. Am.* 140.
Tene, v. to grieve, to afflict, T. L. ii. 338, b.
Tercelet, *tercell*, n. Fr. the male hawk, 10818—the male eagle, A. F. 393.
Terins, n. pl. R. 665, a ſort of ſinging bird called in Fr. *tarin*. See *Cotgrave* in v.
Termagaunt, pr. n. 13741. See the note.
Terreſtre, n. Fr. earthly, 9206.
Tery, adj. Sax. full of tears, T. iv. 821.
Teſteres, n. pl. Fr. headpieces, 2501.
Teſtes, n. pl. Lat. veſſels for aſſaying metals, 16286.
Teſtif, adj. Fr. headſtrong, 4002.
Tetch, n. as *Tache*, R. 6517.
Tewell, n. Fr. a pipe or funnel, F. iii. 559.
Textuel, adj. Fr. ready at citing texts, 17184, 17265.
Thacke, n. Sax. thatch, C. D. 1771.
Thacke, v. to thump, to thwack, 7141.

Than, adv. Sax. *quàm*, Lat. 219, 242.

Thank, n. Sax. thankfulnefs, good will, R. 2741; in *thanke*—is taken more—

> En plus grant gré, font receus. Orig.

So the phrafes his *thankes*, hir *thankes*, [fee the n. on ver. 1628,] anfwer to the French *fon gré*, *leur gré*.

Thanne, *than*, adv. Sax. then, 12260, 12284.

Thar, v. Sax. imperf. behoveth. See the n. on ver. 4318.

Thatte, *that*, pron. dem. Sax. ufed as a relative, 10, 699, *thatte* Seint Peter had; fo this verfe fhould be written—*that* he mighte, 5456, as much as he was able, *quod potuit*.—It is fometimes put, not inelegantly, for *the fame*. See ver. 194; with gris, and *that* the fineft of the lond, ver. 346; of fifh and flefh, and *that* fo plenteous, ver. 3517; fhal fall a rain, and *that* fo wild and wood. See alfo ver. 563, 3938, 9280.

Thatte, *that*, conj. Sax. *quòd*, Lat. 131, 226, 8.

The, prep. art. Sax. See the *Effay*, &c. vol. i. p. 115. *The*, when prefixed to adjectives or adverbs, in the compar. deg. is generally to be confidered as a corruption of þy, which was commonly put by the Saxons for þam, the ablative ca. fing. of the art. þat, ufed as a pronoun. *The* merier, 716, *eo lætiùs*; *the* more mery, 804, *eo lætiores*. Of the fame conftruction are the phrafes—yet fare they *the* werfe, 4348; yet fare I never *the* bet, [illegible].—When *the* is repeated with a fecond comparative, either adj. or adv. the firft *the* is to be underftood in the fenfe of the Lat. *quo*. See ver. [illegible].—*The* more it brenneth *the* more it hath defire—to confume every thing—*quo magis*—*eo magis*—and ver. [illegible];

> And ay *the* farther that fhe was in age
> *The* more trewe (if that it were poffible)
> She was to him in love, and more penible.

Sometimes the first *the* is omitted, as in the phrases ever lenger *the* werse, 3870; ever lenger *the* more, 8563. See P. 264; for certes if a man hadde a dedly wound, ever *the* lenger that he taried to warishe himself *the* more wold it corrupt—and also the wound wold be *the* werse for to hele.

The, v. Sax. to thrive. See the n. on ver. 3862.

Thedome, n. Sax. thrift, success, 13335.

Thefely, adj. Sax. like a thief, L. W. 1779.

Thennes, *thenne*, adv. Sax. thence, 5463, 6723.

Thennesforth, adv. Sax.; from *thennesforth*, 13495, from that time forward.

Theodomas, pr. n. 9594. See the note.

Theophrast, pr. n. 9170. See the *Discourse*, &c. n. 19, and the n. on ver. 9172.

Ther, adv. Sax. there, in that place, is frequently used in the sense of *where*, 7348, 7378, 12059.

Ther, in composition, signifies *that*, without including any idea of place. See *Here*. *Ther*abouten, 939; *ther*-again, 7070; *ther*beforne, 2036; *ther*by, 7786; *ther*-fore, 777; *ther*fro, R. 4941; *ther*gaine, R. 6555; *ther*of, 3781; *ther*on, 161; *ther*to, 153; *ther*with, 3780; *ther*withall, 568.

Thewes, n. pl. Sax. manners, qualities, 8285, 9416.

Thider, adv. Sax. thither, to that place, 1265.

Thiderward, adv. Sax. toward that place, 2532.

Thilke, adj. Sax. this same, that same, 5600, 5759.

Thinke, v. Sax. to consider, 12261: it is very frequently used as an impersonal in the pr. and pa. t. in the sense of *seemeth* or *seemed*; me *thinketh*, 3170; him *thinketh*, 3614; him *thoughte*, 956; hire *thoughte*, 9838; how *thinketh* you? 7786; hem *thoughte*, 8282.

Thinne, adj. Sax. slender, small, 9556; a *thinne* imagination, *Bo.* iii. pr. 3, *tenui imagine*; a *thinne* suspicion, *Bo.* iii. pr. 12; *tenui suspicione*.

Thirle, v. Sax. to pierce through, 2712.
This, pron. demonst. Sax. is sometimes put for the prepositive article, 12619.
Thise, pl. 6142, 11508.
Tho, prep. art. pl. ða. Sax. used as a demonstrative pronoun, those, 2315, 2353, 12482; M. 286.
Tho, adv. Sax. then, 2214, 2393.
Thole, v. Sax. to suffer, 7128; and what mischefe and male ease Christ for man *tholed*, P. P. 65, b.
Thore, R. 1853, is put for *there*, for the sake of the rhyme.
Thorpe, n. Sax. a village, 8075, 17323.
Thoughten, pa. t. pl. of *thinke*, v. Sax. 7612.
Thrall, n. Sax. a slave or villain, P. 259.
Thralle, v. to enslave, T. ii. 773.
Thraste, pa. t. of *threste*, 12194.
Thred-bare, adj. Sax. having the threads bare, the nap being worn away, 16358.
Thremote, *Du*. 376, should be written in two words, *thre mote*, as in the *Bodl*. mss. *Mot*, n. Fr. is explained by Cotgrave to signify, among other things, the note winded by a huntsman on his horn.
Threpe, v. Sax. to call, 16294.
Threste, v. Sax. to thrust, 2614, 9877.
Thresswold, n. Sax. a threshold, 3482, 8164.
Threte, v. Sax. to threaten, L. W. 754.
Threttene, num. Sax. thirteen, 7841.
Thridde, adj. Sax. third, 1465, 2273.
Thrie, *thries*, adv. Sax. thrice, 63, 564; T. ii. 89, 1285.
Thrilled, for *thirled*, pa. t. of *thirle*, R. 7636.
Thringe, v. Sax. to thrust, R. 7419; T. iv. 66.
Thriste, pa. t. of *threste*, T. iii. 1580.
Thronge, pa. t. of *thringe*, 10227.
Thropes, for *thorpes*, A. F. 350.
Throstel, n. Sax. a thrush, 13699.

Throw, n. Sax. time; but a *throw*, 5373, but a little while; any *throw*, 14142, any ſpace of time; many a *throw*, 16409, many times.
Thruſt, for *thurſt*, n. Sax. thirſt, R. 5713.
Thruſty, for *thurſty*, adj. Sax. thirſty, *Magd.* 708.
Thurgh, prep. Sax. through, 2614, 9—by means of, 4330, 1.
Thurghfare, n. Sax. a paſſage, 2849.
Thurghout, prep. Sax. throughout, quite through, 1098, 2569.
Thurrok, n. Sax. the hold of a ſhip, P. 176. See the note.
Thwitel, n. Sax. a whittle, *cultellus*, 3931.
Thwitten, part. pa. chipped with a knife, whittled, R. 933; *bien dolé*, orig.
Tidde, part. pa. of *tide*, v. Sax. happened; thee ſhulde never have *tidde* ſo faire a grace, T. i. 908, ſo fair a fortune ſhould never have happened to thee.
Tidife, n. 10962. See the note.
Tikel, adj. Sax. uncertain, 3428.
Til, prep. Sax. to, 2067, 2966; hire *till*, 10812, to her.
Timbeſtere, n. R. 769, is ſuppoſed by Lye, [*Etym. Ling. Angl.* in v.] to mean the ſame with *tombeſtere*. The orig. French has been quoted above in v. *Sailours*, which Chaucer has thus imitated;

> There was many a *timbeſtere*
> And ſailours, that I dare well ſwere
> Ycouthe hir craft full parfitly.
> The *timbres* up full ſubtilly
> Thei caſten, and hent hem full oft
> Upon a finger faire and ſoft,
> That thei ne failed never mo.

According to this deſcription it ſhould rather ſeem that a *timbeſtere* was a woman, [ſee the n. on ver. 2019,] who plaid tricks with *timbres*, (baſons of ſome

fort or other) by throwing them up into the air and catching them upon a ſingle finger; a kind of balance-miſtreſs.

Timbres, n. pl. Fr. R. 772, baſons. See *Timbeſtere*.

Tipet, n. Sax. a tippet, 3951.

Tipped, part. pa. headed, covered at the tip or top, 7319, 7322.

Tiptoon, n. pl. Sax. tiptoes, the extremities of the toes, 15313.

Tire, v. Fr. to pluck, to feed upon in the manner of birds of prey, T. i. 788; for loke how that a goſhauke *tyreth*, *Conf. Am.* 132, b.

Tiſſue, n. Fr. a riband, T. ii. 639.

Tite, for *tideth*, T. i. 334, happeneth.

Titering, n. Sax, courtſhip, T. ii. 1744.

Titleles, adj. Sax. without title, 17172.

Titus Livius, pr. n. 11935, L. W. 1681, the Roman hiſtorian.

To, adv. Sax. too, 877, 996.

To, prep. Sax. *to* day, 7758, 7821, on this day; *to* morwe, 782, 1612, on the morrow, the following day; *to* yere, 5750, T. iii. 242, F. i. 84, in this year. —*To*, in compoſition with verbs, is generally augmentative, 2611; the helmes they *to*-hewen and *to*-ſhredê, *i. e.* hewe and cut to pieces, 2613; the bones they *to*-breſte, *i. e.* break in pieces; *to*-broſten, 2693, *to*-daſhed, T. ii. 640, much bruiſed; *to*-rent, 12036, rent in pieces; *to*-ſwinke, 12453, labour greatly—Sometimes the adv. *all* is added; al-*to*-rent, 14267, all-*to*-ſhare, R. 1858, entirely cut to pieces; all-*to*-ſhent, *ibid.* 1903, entirely ruined.

Tofore, *toforen*, prep. Sax. before, M. 278.

Togithers, adv. Sax. together, T. iv. 1322.

Told, pa. t. of *tell*, v. Sax. accounted, 14404.

Tombeſtere, n. Sax. a dancing woman, T. L. ii. 326, b.

Tombeſteres, pl. 12411. See the n.

Tomedes, T. ii. 1201, ſhould be written as two words; *to mede* or *to medes*, according to the Saxon uſage, ſignifies for reward, in return.
Tone, n. pl. Sax. toes, 14868; F. iii. 938.
Tonne-gret, adj. of the circumference of a tun, 1996.
Toos, n. pl. 13337, as *Tone*.
Toretes, n. pl. Fr. rings. See the note on ver. 2154.
Torne, v. Fr. to turn, 2320; the devil out of his ſkinne him *torne!* 16742, may the devil turn him inſide out!
Torned, part. pa. 16639.
Tortuous, adj. Fr. oblique, winding, 4722.
Toteler, n. a whiſperer, L. W. 353; *totelar*, *ſuſurro*, *Prompt. Parv.*
Totty, adj. Sax. dizzy, 4251.
Tough, adj. Sax. difficult; and maketh it full *tough*, 13309, and takes a great deal of pains; or make it *tough*, T. v. 101, or take pains about it. See alſo T. ii. 1025, iii. 87; and made it neither *tough* ne queint, *Du.* 531, made no difficulty or ſtrangeneſs;

> Al be it ye make it never ſa *tewche*,
> To me your labour is in vane.
> Mſ. *Maitland*, *The Mourning Maiden.*
> Will. Swane makis wonder *tewche*.
> *Ibid. Peblis to the play*, ſt. 21.

Tought, adj. Sax. tight, 7849.
Tour, n. Fr. a tower, 1032.
Tournet, n. R. 4164, ſhould be written *tourette*, as in mſ. *Hunter*, a turret or ſmall tower.
Tout, n. the backſide, 3810, 3851.
Towail, n. Fr. a towel, 14663, 14671.
Towardes, prep. Sax. toward, 12640.
Towel, n. 7730, is perhaps put for *tewel*, a pipe, the fundament.
Trace, n. Fr. a track or path, 176—a train, L. W. 285.
Trade, pa. t. of *tread*, v. Sax. trod, 15184.

Tragetour, n. F. iii. 187, as *Tregetour*.
Traie, v. Fr. to betray, F. i. 390.
Trais, n. pl. Fr. *traits*, the traces by which horses draw, 2141; T. i. 222.
Tramissene, pr. n. a kingdom in Africa. See the n. on ver. 57.
Transmewe, v. Fr. to transform, 8261; T. iv. 467.
Trappures, n. pl. barb. Lat. the clothes with which horses were covered for parade, 2501. See *Du Cange* in v. *Trappatura*.
Trashed, part. pa. betrayed, R. 3231.
Trate, n. 7164. See the note. Bp. Douglas frequently uses *trat* for an old woman, *Æn.* vii. 416, *in vultus sese transformat aniles*——he renders——and hir in schape transformyt of ane *trat*.—See also p. 96, 28, auld *trat*—and p. 122, 39.
Trave, n. Fr. *travail*, a frame in which farriers put unruly horses, 3282.
Tre, n. Sax. a tree, wood, 5682; Cristes *tre*, 3765, the cross.
Trechour, n. Fr. a cheat, R. 6308, 7168.
Trede-foule, n. a treader of hens, a cock, 13951, 15457.
Tregetour, n. See the n. on ver. 11453.
Trenchant, part. pr. Fr. cutting, 3928.
Trental, n. See the n. on ver. 7299.
Trepeget, n. Fr. a military engine, R. 6279. See *Du Cange* in v. *Trebuchetum*.
Tresse, n. Fr. an artificial lock or gathering of hair, 1051. See *Du Cange* in v. *Trica*, *Trecia*.
Tressed, part. pa. gathered in a tress or tresses, 5926.
Tressour, n. an instrument used in tressing the hair, or an ornament of it when tressed, R. 568, 3717. See *Du Cange* in v. *Tressorium*.
Tretable, adj. Fr. tractable, P. 216; L.W. 411.
Trete, v. Fr. to treat, to discourse, 10534.

Tretee, n. treaty, 9566.
Tretis, n. treaty, T. iv. 64, 670.
Tretis, adj. Fr. long and well proportioned, 152; R. 1016, 1216.
Trewe, n. Fr. a truce, T. iv. 1312.
Trewe, adj. Sax. true, faithful, 2237, 3706.
Trewe-love, n. 3692. See the note; ſince which Mr. Steevens has very obligingly ſuggeſted to me that there is a herb called *true-love*, according to Gerard, in his *Herbal*, ed. 1597, p. 328, *Herba Paris*; "One-"berrie or herbe *truelove*—at the very top where-"of come forth fower leaves directly ſet one againſt "another, in manner of a Burgunnion croſs, or a "*true love* knot, for which cauſe among the Aun-"cients it hath been called herbe *truelove*." This herb, however, to the beſt of my remembrance, is rather too large to be carried conveniently under the tongue.—A *trewelove* of the ſame or an other ſort is mentioned in the concluding ſtanza of *The Court of Love*;

> Eke eche at other threw the floures bright,
> The primeroſe, the violete, and the gold;
> So than as I beheld the royal ſight
> My lady gan me ſodenly behold,
> And with a *trewelove* plited many a fold
> She ſmote me through the very heart as blive,
> And Venus yet I thanke I am alive.

Triacle, n. Fr. corruption of *theriaque*, a remedy in general, 4899, 12248.
Trice, v. Sax. to thruſt, 14443.
Trie, adj. 13785, f. tried or refined, Gloſſ. *Ur.*
Trill, v. Sax. to twirl, to turn round, 10630.
—— v. neut. to roll, to trickle, 7446, 13604.
Trine, adj. Fr. triple; *trine* compas, 15513, the Trinity. See *Compas*.

Trippe, n. 7329, evidently means a ſmall piece of cheeſe; *les tripes d'un fagot*, in Fr. are the ſmalleſt ſticks in a faggot, *Cotgrave*.

Triſte, v. for *truſte*, T. ii. 247.

Triſte, n. T. ii. 1534, a poſt or ſtation in hunting, *Cowell*. This ſeems to be the true meaning of the word, though the etymology is not ſo clear.

Trompe, n. Fr. a trumpet, 2176, 2513.

Trompour, n. a trumpeter, 2673.

Tronchoun, n. Fr. a ſpear without a head, 2617.

Trone, n. Fr. a throne, 2531, 12776.

Trophee, pr. n. 14123. See the note; it afterwards occurred to me that the reference might poſſibly be to the original of the Troilus and Creſeide, which according to Lydgate was called *Trophe*, [ſee the n. on P. 277 l. 9,] but I cannot find any ſuch paſſage as is here quoted in the Filoſtrato.

Trotula, pr. n. 6259. See the n. on ver. 6253.

Trouble, adj. Fr. dark, gloomy, 8341.

Troubler, comp. d. R. 7020.

Trowandiſe, R. 3954, for *Truandiſe*.

Trowe, v. Sax. to believe, 7139, 7567.

Truandiſe, n. Fr. begging, R. 6664; *truanding*, R. 6721.

Tulle, v. Sax. to allure, 4132. See ver. 5597.

Tullius, pr. n. M. 262, 3, M. Tullius Cicero. See alſo R. 5286; A. F. 31.

Turkeis, n. Fr. a ſort of precious ſtone, C. L. 80.

Turkeis, adj. Fr. Turkiſh, 2897. See the n.

Turmentiſe, n. Fr. torment, 14435.

Turves, pl. of *turf*, n. Sax. 10109.

Twaine, T. iii. 551; *tway*, 794; *twey*, 1696; *tweine*, 8526, numer. Sax. two.

Tweifold, adj. Sax. double, 16034.

Twies, adv. Sax. twice, 4346.

Twight, pa. t. & part. of *twitch*, v. Sax. pulled, plucked, 7145, 10732.
Twinne, v. Sax. to depart from a place or thing, 837, 12364.
Twinned, part. pa. feparated, T. iv. 476.
Twire, v. *Bo.* iii. m. 2; *twireth* feems to be the tranflation of *fufurrat*, fpoken of a bird.
Twift, n. Sax. a twig, 10223.
Twifte, v. Sax. to twitch, to pull hard, 10880.
Twifte, pa. t. twitched, 9879.

V.

Valence, pr. n. A. F. 272, Valencia in Spain, Gloff. *Ur.*
Valerie, pr. n. 6253. See the *Difcourfe*, &c. n. 19.
Valerie, 14638, *Valerius*, 6747, pr. n. Valerius Maximus.
Valure, n. Fr. value, R. 5236.
Varien, inf. m. v. Fr. to change, to alter, T. ii. 1621.
——*Variaunt*, part. pr. 10643, changeable.
Vaffalage, n. Fr. valour, courage, 3056; R. 5871.
Vavafour, n. 362. See the note.
Vauntour, n. Fr. a boafter, T. ii. 724.
Vecke, n. Ital. an old woman, R. 4286, 4495.
Veine-blode, n. blood drawn from a vein, 2749.
Vendable, adj. Fr. to be fold, R. 5804.
Venerie, n. Fr. hunting, 166, 2310.
Venge, v. Fr. to revenge, M. 272, 3.
Venime, n. Fr. poifon, venom, 2753.
Ventoufing, n. Fr. cupping, 2749.
Ver, n. Lat. the fpring, T. i. 157.
Verament, adv. Fr. truly, 13643.
Veray, adj. Fr. true, 6786.
Verdegrefe, n. Fr. *verd du gris*, the ruft of brafs, fo called from its colour, a gray green, 16258.
Verdite, n. Fr. judgment, fentence, 789; A. F. 503.
Verger, n. Fr. a garden, R. 3618, 3831.

Vermeile, adj. Fr. of a vermilion colour, R. 3645.
Vermelet, adj. C. L. 142, as *Vermeile*.
Vernage, 9681. See the note.
Vernicle, n. 687, diminutive of *Veronike*, Fr. a copy in miniature of the picture of Chrift, which is fuppofed to have been miraculoufly imprinted upon a handkerchief preferved in the church of St Peter at Rome, *Du Cange* in v. *Veronica*. *Madox*, *Form. Angl.* p. 428. *Teftam. Joh. de Nevill*, an. 1386. "Item "Domino Archiepifcopo Eborum fratri meo, *i.* "veftimentum rubeum de velvet cum le *Verouike* "[r. *Veronike*] in granis rofarum defuper *brondata*, "[r. *broudata*."] It was ufual for perfons returning from pilgrimages to bring with them certain tokens of the feveral places which they had vifited, and therefore the Pardoner, who is juft arrived from Rome, is reprefented with a *Vernicle* fewed upon his cappe. See P. P. 28, b.;

> An hundred amples on hys hatte fette,
> Sygnes of Sinay and fhelles of Calice *,
> And many a crouch on his cloke and kayes of Rome,
> And the *Vernicle* before, for men fhould knowe
> And fe by hys fignes whom he fought hadde.

Vernifh, v. Fr. to varnifh, 4147.
Verre, n. Fr. glafs, T. ii. 867.
Verfifiour, n. Fr. a maker of verfes, a poet, M. 297.
Vertules, adj. without efficacy, T. ii. 344.
Vertuous, adj. Fr. active, efficacious, 251.
Veffell, n. Fr. *vaiffelle*, plate, 14154, 14310.
Ugly, adj. Sax. horrid, frightful, 8549.
Viage, n. Fr. a journey by fea or land, 77, 794.
Vicary, n. Lat. a vicar, 17333.
Vice, n. Fr. the newel or upright centre of a winding ftaircafe, C. D. 1310.

* Mf. *Gales*. Perhaps it fhould be *Galice*. See ver. 468.

Vigile, n. Fr. the eve of a feſtival, 379—the wake or watching of a dead body, T. v. 305. See the n. on ver. 2960.

Vigilie, n. Lat. as *Vigile*, 6138.

Vilanie, n. Fr. any thing unbecoming a gentleman, 70, 6733.

Vinolent, adj. Lat. full of wine, 6029, 7513.

Virelaye, n. Fr. 11260, a round freeman's ſong, *Cotgrave*. There is a particular deſcription of a *virlai* in the *Jardin de Plaiſance*, fol. 12, where it makes the *decima ſexta ſpecies rhetorice Gallicane*.

Virgile, pr. n. 7101, L. W. 924; F. i. 449.

Viſage, v. Fr. to front, to face a thing, 10147.

Viſe, n. 1987; in mſ. *A. veze;* perhaps we ſhould read *reſe*, a Saxon word ſignifying violence, impetuoſity. See T. iv. 350, where (according to Gloſſ. *Ur.*) inſtead of *rage* ſome mſſ. have *rees*, and *The Prol. to the Contin. of The Cant. Tales*, ver. 498, 548. If this correction be admitted we muſt alſo read in the next line *reſe* for *riſe*, with mſ. *A.*

Vitaille, n. Fr. victuals, 3551, 7935.

Vitellon, pr. n. 10546. See the note.

Unbetide, v. Sax. to fail to happen, *Bo.* v. pr. 6.

Unbodie, v. Sax. to leave the body, T. v. 1549.

Unbokel, v. Fr. to unbuckle, to open, 17337.

Unce, n. Fr. Lat. ounce, 16722, 16734.

Uncommitted, part. pa. A. F. 518; office *uncommitted* oft anoyeth. Compare ver. 16534, 5.

Unconning, part. pr. ignorant, 2395.

Unconning, n. ignorance, B. K. 608.

Uncovenable, adj. inconvenient, *Bo.* iv. pr. 6.

Uncouple, v. to go looſe, metaphor from hounds, 14420.

Uncouplinge, n. letting looſe, *Du.* 377.

Uncouth, part. pa. unknown. See *Couth*—uncommon,

not vulgar, elegant, 10598; T. iii. 1803; F. L. 276; C. D. 93.

Uncouthly, adv. uncommonly, R. 584.

Undepartable, adj. not capable of departing, *Bo.* iv. pr. 3.

Underfong, v. Sax. to undertake, R. 5709.

Undergrowe, part. pa. undergrown, of a low ſtature, 156.

Underling, n. Sax. an inferiour, P. 230.

Undermele, n. Sax. 6457. See the note. Upon further conſideration I am rather inclined to believe that *undermele* ſignifies the time after the meal of dinner, the afternoon; *undermele, poſtmeridies, Prompt. Parv.*

Undern, n. Sax. the third hour of the artificial day, nine of the clock, A. M. 15228. See the n. on ver. 8136; till it was *underne* hygh and more, *Conf. Am.* 103, b.

Undernome, pa. t. of *undernime*, v. Sax. took up, received, 15711.

Underpight, pa. t. See *Pight*; he dranke and wel his girdel *underpight*, 5209, he drank and ſtuffed his girdle well.

Underſpore, v. Sax. to raiſe a thing by putting a ſpear or pole under it, 3465.

Underſtonde, part. pa. underſtood, 4940, 9559.

Undo, v. Sax. to unfold, R. 9.

Undoubtous, adj. undoubted, *Bo.* v. pr. 1; *indubitata*, orig. See *Doutous*.

Uneſchuable, adj. Sax. unavoidable, *Bo.* v. pr. 1; *inevitabili*, orig.

Uneſe, n. uneaſineſs, C. D. 867.

Un-eth, *un-ethes*, adv. Sax. ſcarcely, not eaſily, 3123, 7685.

Unfamous, adj. unknown, F. iii. 56.

Unfeſtliche, adj. not ſuitable to a feaſt, 10680.

Ungodely, adj. uncivil, ungenteel, R. 3741; that I n'olde holde hire *ungodely*; orig. *que je ne teniſſe à vilaine.*

Ungreable, adj. unpleaſant, diſagreeable, *Bo.* i. m. 1; *ingratas*, orig.
Unhele, n. Sax. misfortune, 12050.
Unhide, v. to diſcover, R. 2168.
Unjoine, v. to ſeparate, to disjoin, *Bo.* iii. pr. 12.
Unkindely, adv. unnaturally, 12419.
Unknowable, adj. incapable of being known, *Bo.* ii. m. 7; *ignorabiles*, orig.
Unletted, part. pa. undiſturbed, C. D. 1829.
Unloven, v. to ceaſe loving, T. v. 1697.
Unluſt, n. diſlike, P. 219, l. 10.
Unmanhode, n. cowardice, T. i. 825.
Unmighty, adj. unable, T. ii. 858.
Unperegal, adj. unequal, *Bo.* iii. pr. 1; *impar*, orig.
Unpin, v. Sax. to unlock, T. iii. 699.
Unpitous, adj. cruel, *Bo.* i. m. 1; *impia*.
Unplite, v. to unfold, *Bo.* ii. pr. 8.
Unreſt, n. want of reſt, 6686—uneaſineſs, trouble, 8595.
Unreſty, adj. unquiet, T. v. 1354.
Unright, n. wrong, 6675.
Unſad, adj. unſteady, 8871.
Unſcience, n. not-ſcience, *Bo.* v. pr. 3.
Unſely, adj. unhappy, 4208, 15936.
Unſet, part. pa. not appointed, 1526.
Unſkette, pa. t. opened, 9921.
Unſkilfully, adv. Sax. without reaſon, *Bo.* iii. pr. 6; *injuriâ*, orig.
Unſlekked, part. pa. unſlacked, 16274.
Unſlept, part. pa. having had no ſleep, C. D. 1834.
Unſoft, adj. hard, 9698.
Unſolempne, adj. uncelebrated, *Bo.* i. pr. 3; *incelebris*, orig.
Unſperde, part. pa. unbolted, R. 2654.

Unstancheable, adj. inexhaustible, *Bo.* ii. pr. 7; *inexhausta*, orig.

Unstanched, part. pa. unsatisfied, *Bo.* ii. pr. 6; *inexpletam*, orig.

Unsufficient, adj. insufficient, 10351.

Unswell, v. to fall after swelling, T. iv. 1146.

Unthank, n. no thanks, ill will, 4080; T. v. 699.

Until, prep. Sax. to, unto, 214.

Untime, n. an unseasonable time, P. 272.

Unto, adv. Sax. until, A. F. 647.

Untretable, adj. not admitting any treaty, *Bo.* ii. pr. 8; *bellum inexorabile*, orig. Πολεμος ακηρυκτος.

Untressed, part. pa. not tied in a tress or tresses, 2291, 8255.

Untriste, for *untruste*, v. to mistrust, T. iii. 841.

Untrust, n. distrust, 10080.

Unusage, n. want of usage, *Bo.* ii. pr. 7; *insolentia*, orig.

Unware, part. pa. unforeseen, 4847, 11668.

Unweld, adj. unwieldy, 3884; R. 359.

Unwemmed, part. pa. unspotted, 5344, 15605.

Unweting, part. pr. not knowing; *unweting* of this Dorigen, 11248, Dorigen not knowing of this.

Unwetingly, adv. ignorantly, 12420.

Unwist, part. pa. unknown, T. ii. 1294; *unwist* of him, 2979, it being unknown to him—not knowing, T. ii. 1400.

Unwit, n. want of wit, 16553.

Unwote, v. Sax. to be ignorant, *Bo.* v. pr. 6.

Unwrie, v. to uncover, T. i. 859.

Unyolden, part. pa. not having yielded, 2644, 2726.

Voide, v. Fr. to remove, 8786, 10502—to quit, to make empty, 8682, 9689.

—— v. neut. to depart, to go away, 11462; T. ii. 912.

Voided, part. pa. removed, 11507, 11613.

Volage, adj. Fr. light, giddy, 17188; R. 1284.

Volatile, n. Fr. wild fowls, game, 13002.

Voluntee, n. Fr. will, R. 5276.
Volupere, n. a woman's cap, 3241, a nightcap, 4301; *volypere*, *kercher*, *teristrum*, *Prompt. Parv.* but *theristrum* signifies, properly, a veil. See *Du Cange* in v.
Vouche, v. Fr. *vouchen* sauf, 11885, to vouchsafe; *voucheth* sauf, 11355, vouchsafe ye; as ye have made present the king *vouches* it save, P. L. 260.
Up, prep. Sax. upon; ther lith on *up* my wombe and *up* myn hed, 4288, there lieth one upon my belly and upon my head; *up* peine, 1709, 2545, upon pain; *up* peril, 6727, upon peril.
Up, adv. Sax. *up* on lond, 704, up in the country; *up* so doun, 1379, 16093, P. 162, upside down; the londe was tourned *up* so doun, *Conf. Am.* 37, 159.—But Pandare *up*, T. iii. 549, an elliptical expression, of which it is not easy to give the precise meaning.
Upper, comp. d. higher, F. ii. 376.
Uphaf, pa. t. of *upheve*, v. Sax. heaved up, 2430.
Upheping, n. Sax. accumulation, *Bo.* ii. pr. 3; *cumulum*, orig.
Upon, adv. 6964; he had *upon* a courtepy of grene, he had on a courtepy, *&c.*; or perhaps it is an elliptical expression for he had upon him. See ver. 6141.
Upperest, adj. superl. highest, *Bo.* i. pr. 1.
Upright, adj. Sax. straight; *upright* as a bolt, 3264, straight as an arrow: it is applied indifferently to persons lying as well as standing, 4264, 6350, 13246, 13541, 14489, 15048.
Urchon, n. a hedgehog, R. 3135.
Ure, n. Fr. fortune, destiny, B. K. 152; C. L. 634.
Ured, adj. fortunate; well *ured*, C. D. 144.
Usage, n. Fr. experience, practise, 2450.
Usant, part. pr. Fr. using, accustomed, 3938; P. 239.
Utter, comp. d. of *out*, adv. Sax. outward, more out, 15966; T. iii. 665.

Utterefte, fuperl. d. uttermoft, 8663.
Utterly, adv. Fr. *oultréement*, thoroughly, entirely, 8829; L. W. 1488.
Uttren, inf. m. of *utter*, v. Sax. to publifh, 16302.
——— pr. t. pl. 6103, give out, fell.

W.

Wade, pr. n. 9298. See the note.
Wade, v. Sax. Lat. to pafs through water without fwimming, 7666--to pafs generally, 9558, 14412, q?
Waferers, n. pl. fellers of wafers, a fort of cakes, 12413.
Wafoures, n. pl. wafers, a fort of cakes, 3379.
Waget, 3321. See the note. But, upon the whole, I believe that a light *waget* fhould be underftood to mean a light blue colour.
Waimenting, n. Sax. lamentation, 904, 997.
Waine, n. Sax. a wagon, *Bo.* iv. m. 1.
Waite, v. Fr. to watch, 3295.
Wake, v. Sax. to watch, 7482; C. D. 1904.
Walachie, pr. n. Walachia, *Du.* 1024.
Wala wa! or *wa la wa!* interj. Sax. wo! alas! 940. See the note. *Wala wa* the while! 4790, alas the time!
Walnote, n. Sax. a walnut, *i. e.* a French or foreign nut, F. iii. 191.
Walwe, v. Sax. to tumble about, to wallow, 6667, 6684.
Walwing, part. pr. 3616.
Wan, pa. t. of *win*, v. Sax. gained, 444, 7059.
Wane, v. Sax. to decreafe, 2080, 3027.
Wang, n. Sax. a cheek-tooth, 4028.
Wanger, n. Sax. a fupport for the cheek, a pillow, 13840.
Wanhope, n. Sax. defpair, 1249; P. 275.
Wantruft, n. Sax. diftruft, 17230.

Waped, part. pa. Sax. ftupified, *An.* 217.
Wardecorps, n. Fr. body-guard, 5941.
Wardein, n. Fr. a warden of a college, 3997—a guard, T. iii. 666—a keeper of a gate, T. v. 1177; *wardeins*, pl. guards, watchmen, 6788.
Warderere, 4099, perhaps a corruption of the Fr. *garde arriere*.
Wardrope, n. Fr. *garderobe*, a houfe of office, 13502.
Wariangles, 6990. See the note, and *Cotgrave* in v. *Pie* and *Engrouée*, where he explains the *wariangle* to be a fmall woodpecker, black and white of colour, and but half as big as the ordinary green one.
Warice, *warifh*, v. Fr. to heal, 12840—v. neut. to recover from ficknefs, M. 243.
Warifon, n. R. 1537, feems to be put for reward; *fon merite*, orig.; *waryfon*, *donativum*, *Prompt. Parv.*
Warne, v. Sax. to caution, to apprife, 8949, 16058—to refufe, R. 3652, 3730.
Warneftore, v. to furnifh, to ftore, M. 277.
Warrie, v. Sax. to abufe, to fpeak evil of, 4792; T. ii. 1619.
Wafhen, part. pa. of *wafh*, v. Sax. 3311.
Waftel-brede, 147, cake-bread, bread made of the fineft flour, from the Fr. *gafteau*, a cake.
Waftour, n. Fr. a fpoiler, 9409.
Wate, v. Sax. to know, R. 5399.
Watering of Seint Thomas, 828, a place for watering horfes, I fuppofe, a little out of the borough of Southwark, in the road to Canterbury. The fame place, I apprehend, was afterwards called *St. Thomas a Waterings*, probably from fome chapel dedicated to that faint. It was a place of execution in Q. Elizabeth's time. *Wood*, *Ath. Oxon.* i. 229.
Watlynge ftrete, F. ii. 431, an old ftreet in London.
Wave, pa. t. of *weave*, v. Sax. wove, L. W. 2353.

Wawe, n. Sax. a wave, 1960.

Way, n. Sax. is often put for the time in which a certain ſpace can be paſſed through; a furlong *way*, 3637, 4197, a mile *way*, 13206, any ſhort time—at the leſte *wey*, 16144, ſeems to ſignify no more than at the leſt, 4458, at leaſt—a devil *way*, 3136, 7824; a twenty devil *way*, 3713, 4255, 16250.

Way, adv. away; do *way*, 3287, 15955, do away, put away.

Waye, v. Sax. to weigh, L. W. 398—to preſs with weight, L. W. 1786.

Webbe, n. Sax. a weaver, 364.

Wedde, n. Sax. a pawn or pledge; to *wedde*, 1220, 13353, for a pawn; and leyde to *wedde* Normandie, R. G. 393.

Wede, n. Sax. clothing, apparel, 8739; under *wede*, 13845. See the n. and R. 6359, where under *wede* ſeems to ſignify ſimply in my clothing.

Wede, n. Sax. a weed, an uſeleſs herb, T. i. 947.

Wehee, a word to expreſs the neighing of a horſe, 4064; P. P. 36, b.

Weive, v. Sax. to forſake, 17127, 17344—to decline, to refuſe, T. ii. 284.

—— v. neut. to depart, 9357, 10298.

Weived, part. pa. departed, 4728.

Weke, v. Sax. to grow weak, T. iv. 1144.

Weke, adj. Sax. weak, 889.

Wel, adv. Sax. well, in a good condition, 4372; *wel* was the wenche with him mighte mete, C. D. 270; *wel* were they that thider might twin: it is joined to other adverbs and adjectives, as *full* and *right* are, and ſtill more frequently to verbs, in the ſenſe of the Fr. *bien*.

Welde, v. Sax. to govern, to wield, 7529, 14583.

Weldy, adj. Sax. active, T. ii. 636.

Wele, adv. for *wel*, 928, 2233.
Wele, n. Sax. wealth, profperity, 3103, 4595, 9166.
Weleful, adj. productive of happinefs, 4871.
Welefulnefs, n. Sax. happinefs, *Bo.* ii. pr. 8.
Welke, pa. t. of *walk*, v. Sax. walked, C. D. 828.
Welked, part. pa. of *welke*, v. Sax. withered, mouldy, 5859, 12672.
Welkin, n. Sax. the fky, 9000.
Well, n. Sax. a fpring, 7924; *well* of vices, 4743—of perfection, 5689—of alle gentillefle, 10819.
Welle, v. Sax. to flow as from a fpring, T. iv. 709.
Welmeth, R. 1561, feems to be put for *welleth*, fpringeth.
Welte, pa. t. of *welde*, 14016.
Wel-thewed, adj. Sax. endowed with good qualities, *Bo.* iv. pr. 6.
Welwilly, adj. Sax. favourable, propitious, T. iii. 1263.
Wemme, n. Sax. a fpot, a fault, 10435, R. 930; without *wemme*, P. P. 98, b.
Wenche, n. Sax. a young woman, 4165; it is fometimes ufed in an opprobrious fenfe, 10076; I am a gentil woman and no *wenche*.
Wend, for *wened*, pa. t. of *wene*, thought, intended, 3693, 4257; *wenden*, pl. T. iv. 683, 724.
Wende, v. Sax. to go, 21, 1393.
Wende, n. Sax. guefs, conjecture, B. K. 463, perhaps for *wene*.
Wene, n. Sax. guefs, fuppofition; withouten *wene*, R. 574, 732, not by fuppofition, certainly.
Wene, v. Sax. to think, to fuppofe, 2197, 5893.
Went, part. pa. of *wende*, gone, 3665, 13470.
Wente, *went*, pa. t. of *wende*, 78, 257; *went* at borde, 6110, lived as a boarder; *wenten*, pl. 822.
Went, n. a way, a paffage, T. iii. 788; F. i. 182—a

turn in walking, T. ii. 815, T. v. 605; in bed, T. ii. 63.

Went, v. F. L. 150, for *want*.

Wep, pa. t. of *wepe*, v. Sax. wept, 2823.

Wepely, adj. Sax. causing tears, *Bo.* iii. m. 12.

Wepen, n. Sax. a weapon, 1593.

Werchè, n. & v. as *Wèrke*.

Were, for *weren*, ind. m. pa. t. pl. of *am*, v. Sax. 18, 41; it is sometimes used for *had*, according to the Fr. custom, with reflected verbs, 12595, thise riotoures—*were* set hem in a taverne for to drinke—*s'étoient mis*, *s'étoient assis*.

Were, subj. m. pa. t. sing. 89, as it *were*; 148, if on of hem *were*; 1159, whether she *were*; 2115, *were* it; 2288, it *were* a game.

Were, v. Sax. to wear, 2177, 2950—to defend, 2552.

Were, n. Fr. *guerre*, confusion; his herte in suche a *were* is set, R. 5699; *son cueur a mys en tel* guerre, orig. 5289; L. 2675; and in a *were* gan I wexe and with myself to dispute, P. P. 54, b.

Were, n. Sax. a wear for catching fish, T. iii. 35; A. F. 138.

Weren, pa. t. pl. of *am*, v. Sax. 28, 9, were.

Werke, n. Sax. work, 3311, 12274; *werkes*, pl. 3308.

Werke, v. Sax. to work, 3133, 3530, 1.

Werne, v. 5915, as *Warne*.

Werre, n. Fr. war, 47, 1673; in T. v. 1392, it seems to be used as *Were*.

Werrie, v. Fr. to make war against, 1546, 10324, 14338.

Werse, comp. d. of *ill*, adv. Sax. worse, 4348, 5753.

Werse, comp. d. of *bad*, adj. Sax. worse, 1226, 3870.

Werste, superl. d. of *bad*, worst, 9094, 13091.

Wery, adj. Sax. weary, 4105, 4934.

Wesh, pa. t. of *wash*, v. Sax. washed, 2285, 4873.

Westren, inf. m. v. Sax. to tend toward the west, T. ii. 906.
Wete, adj. Sax. wet, 2903.
Wete, v. Sax. to wet, T. iii. 1121.
Wete, v. Sax. to know, 7096, 10305.
Wether, n. Sax. the weather, 10366—a castrated ram, 3542; T. iv. 1374.
Weting, n. Sax. knowledge, 1613, 6231.
Weve, v. Sax. to weave, L. W. 2341.
Weve, v. Sax. to put off, to prevent, T. ii. 1050. See *Weive*.
Wex, pa. t. of *waxe* or *wexe*, v. Sax. waxed, grew, 4232.
Wexing, part. pr. increasing, 2080.
Weyeden, pa. t. pl. weighed, 456. See *Waye*.
What, pron. interrog. Sax. is often used by itself as a sort of interjection; 856, *what!* welcome be the cutte—3477, *what!* Nicholas! *what* how, man!—3491, *what!* thinke on God.—See also 3900, 6496, 7820.
What, pron. indef. something; a little *what*, *Bo.* iv. pr. 6, Μικρον τι; *what* for love and for distress, 1455, partly for love and partly f. d. See 3965, 4441, 2; F. ii. 43; wete ye *what?* 10305. 17031, do ye know something? ne elles *what?* F. iii. 651, nor any thing else, ουδ' αλλως τι.—*What*, when joined to a n. subst. (either expressed or understood) is a mere adj. answering to *qualis*, Lat. *quel*, Fr. 40, 41; *what* they weren, 1705, what men they were—*what* so, 524, 6873, *what* that, 5602, 7113, whatsoever.
Wheder, conj. Sax. whether, 9838, 15141.
Whelm, v. Sax. T. i. 139, to sink, to depress.
Whelmyn a vessell; supprimo, *Prompt. Parv.*
Whennes, adv. Sax. whence, 12269.
Wher, conj. Sax. whether, 7032, 10893.

Wher, adv. Sax. where, 423, 899.

Wher, in compofition, fignifies *which*. See *Here* and *Ther*——*Wher*fore, 8533; *wher*in, 13732; *wher*-through, R. 3733; *wher*with, 304—or *what*, when ufed interfogatively; *wher*of, 5654; *wher*with, 5713.

Whether, adj. Sax. which of two, 1858, 6816.

Whette, part. pa. of *whet*, v. Sax. fharpened, T. v. 1759.

Whiche, pron. rel. Sax. who, 16482; whom, 13083—adj. what, what fort of, 2677, 5621, 6875.

While, n. Sax. time; in this mene *while*, 7027, in the mean time—how he might quite hire *while*, 5004, how he might requite her time, pains, &c. L. W. 2225; R. 1542, God can ful wel your *while* quite, fo mf. *Hunter*.

Whilere, adv. Sax. fometime before, 16796.

Whilke, adj. Sax. which, 4076, 4169.

Whilom, adv. Sax. once, on a time, 861, 9121.

Whine, v. Sax. to utter a plaintive cry, 5968. See *An.* 158.

White, adj. Sax. fair, fpecious, T. iii. 1573.

White, v. to grow white, T. v. 276.

Who, pron. interrog. Sax. 1350, 1456.

Whos, gen. ca. fing. 5438.

Who, pron. rel. Sax. 3154, it is generally expreffed by *that*.

Whos, gen. ca. fing. 7908, 9047.

Who, pron. indef. T. iii. 268;

> For wel thou woft the name as yet of her
> Amonges the people, as *who* fayth halowed is.

where *as who fayth* feems to be equivalent to *as one fhould fay*. See alfo *Du.* 559; in *Bo.* iii. pr. 4, the fame phrafe is ufed to introduce a fuller explanation of a paffage, as we might ufe—*that is to fay*—*who* fo, 743, *who* that, 807, whofoever: in ver.

4298 there is a phrase which I know not how to explain grammatically, but sikerly she n'iste *who* was *who*. See also C. D. 1305, 6.

Wide-where, adv. Sax. widely, far and near, 4556; T. iii. 405; *Conf. Am.* 162.

Wierdes, n. pl. Sax. the Fates or Destinies, *Parcæ*, T. iii. 618.

Wif, n. Sax. a wife, 2260—a woman, 6580.

Wifhood, n. Sax. the state of a wife, 10064.

Wifles, adj. Sax. unmarried, 9112, 9124.

Wifly, adj. Sax. becoming a wife, 8305.

Wight, n. Sax. a person male or female, 2108, 13917, 4234—a small space of time, 4281—weight, T. ii. 1385—a witch; 3484, *wytch* cleped nyght mare; *epialtes*, *Prompt Parv.*

Wight, adj. Sax. active, swift, 4084, 14273; of hem that ben deliver and *wight*, *Conf. Am.* 177, b.

Wightes, n. pl. witches, 3479. See the note.

Wike, n. for *weke*, T. ii. 1273.

Wiket, n. Fr. a wicket, 9919.

Wikke, adj. Sax. wicked, 5448, 15429.

William St. Amour, pr. n. R. 6763, a doctor of the Sorbonne in the 13th century, who took a principal part in the dispute between the university of Paris and the Dominican friars. See *Moreri* in v.

Willy, adj. Sax. favourable, B. K. 628.

Wiln, for *willen*, pl. n. of *wille*, v. Sax. 6870, 12848.

Wilne, v. Sax. to desire, 2566.

Wimple, n. Fr. a covering for the neck; it is distinguished from a veil, which covered the head also, R. 3864;

> Wering a vaile instede of *wimple*,
> As nonnes don in hir abbey.

Windas, n. Fr. *guindal*, an engine to raise stones, &c. 10498.

Winde, v. Sax. to turn round, 6684.
——— as *Wende*, to go, R. 2055.
Wine of Ape, 16993. See the note.
Winne, R. 3674, v. Sax. to gain, 715, 7003; to *winne* to, R. 3674, to attain. See L.W. 2416.
Wirry, v. Sax. to worry, R. 6264.
Wis, adv. Sax. certainly, 11780. See *Ywis*.
Wise, n. Sax. manner, 1663; T. ii. 921.
Wisly, adv. Sax. certainly, 1865, 3992.
Wisse, v. Sax. to teach, to direct, 6590, 6991; so God me *wisse*, 7440, so may God direct me; *wyssyn* or ledyn, *dirigo*, *Prompt. Parv.*
Wiste, pa. t. of *wiste*, v. Sax. knew, 1158, 8690.
Wite, v. Sax. to know, 9614; R. 7661—to blame, 10051, 14588—to impute to; *wite* it the ale of Southwark, 3142, impute it to the a. o. S.——or blame the a. o. S. for it, 14756.
Wite, n. Sax. blame, 16421.
With, prep. Sax. is used in the sense of by, 4895; was *with* the leon frette, was devoured by the lion—in *with* his thought, 9460, in *with* hire bosom, 9818, within his t. within her b.—*with* meschance, 5316, 7797; *with* meschance and *with* misaventure, 6916; *with* sorwe and *with* meschance, 4410; *with* sorwe, 5890, 5922, are phrases of the same import as God yeve him meschance, 5334; God yeve me sorwe, 5733: they are all to be considered as parenthetical curses, used with more or less seriousness; and so are the following phrases, *with* evil prefe, 5829; *with* harde grace, 7810; *with* sory grace, 12810.
Withholde, v. Sax. to stop, 14002.
Withholden, *withhold*, part. pa. retained, detained, 513; M. 246; 15813.
Withsain, inf. m. of *withsay*, v. Sax. 1142.

Withſaye, *withſeye*, v. to contradict, to deny, 15915; L.W. 367.

Witneſſe, n. Sax. teſtimony, a witneſs; *witneſſe* on Mida, 6533; *witneſſe* on Mathew, 12568.

Witnesfully, adv. Sax. evidently, *Bo.* iv. pr. 5.

Witte, n. Sax. underſtanding, capacity, 748; to my *witte*, 11187, F. ii. 194, in my judgment.

Wittes, n. pl. Sax. the ſenſes of man, M. 284.

Wive, n. for *wif*, 1862.

Wivere, n. Sax. a ſerpent, T. iii. 1012.

Wlatſom, adj. Sax. loathſome, 14542, 15059.

Wo, n. Sax. wo, ſorrow, 1360, 1384; *wo* were us, 8015, wher me were *wo*, 10893, are expreſſions derived from the Saxon language, in which *us* and *me* were equivalent to *nobis* and *mihi*, without the addition of the prep. *to*.

Wo, adj. Sax. ſorrowful, R. 312; C. L. 32.

Wo-begon, 3372, 3658, far gone in wo. See *Begon*.

Wode, *wood*, adj. Sax. mad, 3507, violent, 3517; for *wode*, L. W. 2409, F. iii. 657, like any thing mad. See ver. 2952; into the fire, that brent as it were *wood*.

Wode, v. Sax. to grow mad, 15935; *Bo.* iv. m. 5.

Wodewale, R. 658, pr. n. of a bird; *widewael*, Belg. *oriolus*, Kilian.—According to Ray our witwall is a ſort of woodpecker. *Synop. Av.* p. 43.

Wol, v. auxil. Sax. to will, 42, 805; it is uſed ſometimes by itſelf, the infin. v. being underſtood, 10810; as ſhe to water *wolde*, *i. e.* would diſſolve into w. 1093; and to the wood he *wol*, *i. e.* will *go*, 16453; ful many a man hath he begiled er this, and *wol*, *i. e.* will beguile.

Wolde, pa. t. would, 144; *wolden*, pl. 4666—pa. t. ſubj.m. *wolde* God! 9932, 5, God *wolde*! *Du.* 665,

814, o that God were willing! ne *wolde* God! 11068, God forbid!

Wold, part. pa. willed, been willing, M. 245, 284; L.W. 1207.

Womanhede, n. womanhood, the virtue of a woman, 8951.

Wonde, v. Sax. wandian, to desist through fear, L.W 1185.

Wonde, pa. t. C. M. V. 102, may perhaps be deduced from *winde*, to turn, to bend. See T. i. 257.;

> The yerde is bet that bowen wol and *winde*
> Than that that brest.

Wonde, pa. t. of *wone*, dwelled, L. W. 2241.

Wonder, adj. Sax. wonderful, 2075, 5465.

Wone, n. Sax. custom, usage, 337, 13434; *Du.* 475—habitation, 7687, 13730—a heap, an assembly, R. 1673; L. W. 2159.

Wone, v. Sax. to dwell, 7745.

Woneden, pa. t. pl. dwelled, 2929.

Woned, part. pa. wont, accustomed, T. i. 511; *Du.* 140.

Woning, n. Sax. a dwelling, 608.

Wonne, part. pa. of *winne*, v. Sax. won, conquered, 51, 59—begotten, L. W. 2553.

Wont, part. pa. of *wone*, accustomed, *Bo.* iv. pr. 4.

Wood, adj. as *Wode*.

Woodness, n. madness, 3452, 12430.

Wordles, adj. Sax. speechless, C. D. 514.

Worldes, gen. ca. of *world*, n. Sax. is used in the sense of the adj. *worldly*; every *worldes* sore, 2851; my *worldes* blis, 15206.

Wort, n. Sax. a cabbage, 8102, 15227—new beer in a state of fermentation, 16281.

Worth, v. Sax. to be, to go, C. M. 95; wo *worthe!*

T. ii. 344, 5, 6, unhappy be, or wo be to!—to climb, to mount, 13681; T. ii. 1011.

Woſt, for *wotest*, 1165, 1176, 6144, knoweſt.

Wote, *wot*, v. Sax. to know, 1142, 1262, 4, 5—*Wot*, pa. t. knew, 4856.

Wowe, (rather *woe*) v. Sax. to woo, T. v. 791; L. W. 1245.

Woxe, pa. t. of *waxe*, or *wexe*, v. Sax. grew, 7703.

Woxen, part. pa. grown, T. v. 1014.

Wraie, v. Sax. to betray, diſcover, T. iii. 285.

Wrathen, inf. m. v. Sax. to make angry, 17029; P. 144.

Wrawe, adj. Sax. peeviſh, angry, 16995; *wrawe*, froward, ungoodly; *perverſus*, *biloſus*, *Prompt. Parv.*

Wrawneſs, n. peeviſhneſs, P. 219.

Wray, v. 11256, as *Wraie*.

Wreche, n. Sax. revenge, 14521, 14533.

Wrenches, n. pl. Sax. frauds, ſtratagems, 16549.

Wreſt, v. Sax. to twiſt, B. K. 48; the nightingale with ſo great might hire voice began out *wreſt*—to turn forcibly, T. iv. 1427.

Wretches, *Bo.* ii. pr. 7, ſhould probably be *wretched*.

Wrethen, part. pa. of *writhe*, F. L. 57; *wrethen* in fere, twiſted together; in Urry's edit. it is printed ——*within in fere*.

Wreye, v. 3503, 7, as *Wraie*.

Wrie, v. Sax. to cover, 7409; R. 6795—to turn, to incline, 17211; T. ii. 906.

Wright, n. Sax. a workman, 616.

Wrine, for *wrien*, inf. m. of *wrie*, R. 6684.

Wring, v. Sax. to ſqueeze ſo as to expreſs moiſture, 13706.

Writhe, v. Sax. to twiſt, to turn aſide, 3283; T. iv. 986.

Writhing, n. a turning, 10441.

Wronge, part. pa. of *wring*; his hondes *wronge*, T. iv. 1171: later writers have used the same expression of distress. I suppose it means to clasp the hands, and squeeze them strongly one against the other. I do not recollect a similar expression in any other language.

Wrote, v. Sax. to dig with the snout as swine do, F. 150; or like a worm that *wroteth* in a tree, *Lydg. Tra.* 33.

Wrought, part. pa. of *worke*, v. Sax. made, 11184.

Y.

Y, at the beginning of many words, especially verbs and participles, is merely a corruption of the Saxon ȝe, which has remained uncorrupted in the other collateral branches of the Gothick language; what the power of it may have been originally it is impossible I apprehend now to determine: in Chaucer it does not appear to have any effect upon the sense of a word, so that there seems to be no necessity for inserting in a glossary such words as *yblessed*, *ygranted*, &c. which differ not in signification from *blessed*, *granted*, &c. Some however of this sort are inserted, which may serve at least to shew more clearly the extent of this practice in Chaucer's time. Several other words are shortly explained under this letter, of which a more full explanation may be found under their respective *second* letters.

Ya, adv. Sax. yea, 3455, 8231; it is used emphatically with *both*, 4827, *ya bothe* yonge and olde; 6832, ye bothe faire and good.

Yaf, pa. t. of *yeve*, v. Sax. gave, 498, 1902.

Yalte, for *yelte*, R. 4904, *yalte* him, yieldeth himself; *se rend*, orig.

Yare, adj. Sax. ready, L.W. 2258.

Yate, n. Sax. a gate, 8889.

Yave, pa. t. of *yeve*, gave, 304, 602.
Y-be, part. pa. been, 10275.
Y-beried, part. pa. buried, 948.
Y-bete, 981. See the note, and R. 837.
Y-blent, part. pa. of *blend*, R. 1610, blinded.
Y-blent, part. pa. of *blenche*, 3751, ſhrunk, ſtarted aſide. See the note on ver. 1080.
Y-blint, part. pa. 3806, blinded.
Y-bore, part. pa. of *bere*, 380, born, carried.
Y-bourded, part. pa. jeſted, A. F. 589.
Y-brent, part. pa. of *brenne*, 948, burned.
Y-chaped, part. pa. 368, furniſhed with chapes, from *chappe*, Fr.
Y-clouted, part. pa. R. 223, wrapped in clouts or rags.
Y-corven, part. pa. 2015, cut. See *Corven*.
Y-coupled, part. pa. 9095.
Y-craſed, part. pa. *Du*. 324, broken.
Y-deled, part. pa. 7831, diſtributed.
Y-dight, part. pa. T. v. 541, adorned.
Y-do, part. pa. 2536, done, finiſhed.
Y-drawe, part. pa. 946, drawn.
Ye, adv. Sax. as *Ya*, 9212; *ye* wis, T. ii. 887, yea certainly.
Yeddinges, 237. See the note. The *Prompt. Parv.* makes *yedding* to be the ſame as *geſte*, which it explains thus; *geeſt or romawnce*, *geſtio*. So that of *yeddinges* may perhaps mean of ſtory-telling.
Yede, part. pa. of *yede*, v. Sax. went, 13249, 16609.
Yefte, n. Sax. a gift, 9185; *yeftes*, pl. 2200, 9186.
Yelde, v. Sax. to yield, to give, 6494, 8719—to pay, 5712; God *yelde* you! 7759, God reward you!
Yelleden, pa. t. pl. of *yelle*, v. Sax. 15395.
Yelpe, v. Sax. to prate, to boaſt, 2240; T. iii. 308.
Yelte, for *yeldeth*, T. i. 386.

Yeman, n. Sax. a ſervant of middling rank; a bailif, 6962, 6977—the Knightes *Yeman*. See his character, ver. 101—17—the Chanones *Yeman*. See his Prologue, ver. 16022—16187—*Yemen*, pl. 2511, 2730. See the n. on ver. 101.

Yemanrie, n. the rank of yeoman. See the n. on ver. 101.

Yerde, n. Sax. a rod or ſtaff, 149; T. ii. 154; under the *yerde*, 13027. See the note.

Yere, for *yeres*, n. pl. Sax. years, 4919, 11125.

Yerne, adj. Sax. briſk, eager, 3257.

Yerne, adv. briſkly, eagerly, 6575, 12332; early, T. iii. 337; as *Yerne*, T. iii. 151, T. iv. 112, ſoon, immediately.

Yerne, v. to deſire, to ſeek eagerly, T. iii. 152, T. iv. 198.

Yerning, n. activity, diligence, R. 5951; *eſveil*, orig.

Yeten, part. pa. R. 5702, gotten.

Yeve, v. Sax. to give, 507, 613.

Yeven, *yeve*, part. pa. given, 1088, 1091, 7135.

Y-falle, part. pa. 25, fallen.

Y-feined, part. pa. 8405; lordes heſtes may not ben *y-feined*, the commands of ſovereigns may not be executed with a feigned pretended zeal, they muſt be executed ſtrictly and fully.

Y-fette, part. pa. 10488, fetched.

Y-fonden, part. pa. 10154, found.

Y-foſtered, part. pa. 3944, educated.

Y-freten, part. pa. L.W. 1949, devoured.

Y-geten, part. pa. 3564, gotten.

Y-gloſed, part. pa. 16983, flattered.

Y-glued, part. pa. 10496, glewed, faſtened with glew.

Y-go, part. pa. 288, gone.

Y-grave, part. pa. 6078, buried.

Y-halowed, part. pa. L.W. 1869, kept holy.

Y-herd, part. pa. 3736, covered with hair.

Y-hold, part. pa. 1309; L. W. 1952, beholden.
Y-japed, part. pa. 17094, tricked, deceived.
Y-lessed, part. pa. T. i. 1090, relieved. See *Lissed*.
Y-liche, *y-like*, adj. Sax. resembling, 594, 1541, equal, 2736.
Y-liche, *y-like*, adv. Sax. equally, alike, 2528, 7796.
Y-limed, part. pa. 6516, limed, caught as with birdlime.
Y-logged, part. pa. 14997, lodged.
Y-masked, part. pa. T. iii. 1740, mashed or meshed; *masche*, Belg. *macula retis*, Kilian.
Y-meint, part. pa. 2172, mingled.
Y-mell, prep. Sax. among, 4169.
Ymeneus, pr. n. Hymenæus, 9604.
Ynough, *ynow*, adv. Sax. enough, 11020, 13988.
Yolden, part. pa. of *yelde*, given, 3054—yielded, T. iii. 1217—repaid, R. 4556.
Yonghede, n. Sax. youth, R. 351.
Yore, adv. Sax. of a long time, 4692, 7944—a little before, 9990—*yore* agon, 13639, long ago; in olde times *yore*, 9016; of time *yore*, 11275.
Yove, pa. t. of *yeve*, C. L. 688, gave.
Youre, pron. poss. Sax. is used for *youres*, 16716; T. ii. 587; L. W. 683; C. L. 855.
Youres, pron. poss. Sax. used generally when the noun to which it belongs is understood or placed before it, 7495, 8379, 10911; he was an old felaw of *youres*, 12606, he was an old companion of yours, *i. e.* of or among your companions. See the *Essay*, &c. n. 29.
Youthhede, n. Sax. youth, R. 4931.
Yoxe, v. Sax. to hiccough, 4149, *yyxyn*; *singultio*, *Prompt. Parv.*
Y-piked, part. pa. 367, picked, spruce.
Y-queint, part. pa. 3752, quenched.
Y-reight, pa. t. F. iii. 284, reached.

Y-reken, 3880, ſeems to be put for the old part. pr. *y-rekend*, recking.
Yren, n. Sax. iron, 1996, 6488.
Y-rent, part. pa. 5265, torn.
Y-ronne, *y-ronnen*, part. pa. 3891, 2695, run.
Y-ſateled, part. pa. 10279, ſettled, eſtabliſhed.
Yſe, n. Sax. ice, F. iii. 40.
Y-ſerved, part. pa. treated, 965.
Y-ſette, part. pa. 10487, ſet, placed, appointed, 1637.
Y-ſhent, part. pa. 6894, damaged.
Y-ſhove, part. pa. L. W. 726, puſhed forwards.
Y-ſlawe, part. pa. 945, 4904, ſlain.
Yſope, pr. n. M. 264. So the name of the fabuliſt was commonly written, notwithſtanding the diſtinction pointed out by the following technical verſe;

Yſopus eſt herba, ſed *Æſopus* dat bona verba.

In this and many other paſſages which are quoted from Æſop by writers of the middle ages it is not eaſy to ſay what author they mean: the Greek collections of fables which are now current under the name of Æſop were unknown, I apprehend, in this part of the world at the time that Melibee was written: Phædrus too had diſappeared: Avienus indeed was very generally read. He is quoted as Æſop by John of Saliſbury, *Polycrat.* l. vii. *Ut Æſopo, vel Avieno, credas.*——But the name of Æſop was chiefly appropriated to the anonymous * author of ſixty

* Several improbable conjectures, which have been made with reſpect to the real name and age of this writer, may be ſeen in the *Menagiana*, vol. i. p. 172, and in *Fabric. Bibl. Lat.* vol. i. p. 376, ed. *Patav.* In the edition of theſe fables in 1503 the commentator (of no great authority I confeſs) mentions an opinion of ſome people that *Galterus Angelicus fecit hunc librum ſub nomine Eſopi.* I ſuppoſe the perſon meant was Gualterus Anglicus, who had been tutor to William II. King of Si-

fables in elegiack metre, which are printed in Nevelet's collection under the title of *Anonymi Fabulæ*

cily, and was Archbishop of Palermo about the year 1170. I cannot believe that they were much older than his time, and in the beginning of the next century they seem to be mentioned under the name of Æsopus among the books commonly read in schools, by Eberhardus Bethuniensis in his *Labyrinthus*, tract. iii. *de Versificatione*, v. 11. See *Leyser*, *Hist. Poet. Med. Ævi*. p. 826. About the middle of the same century (the 13th) Vincent of Beauvais, in his *Speculum Histor.* l. iii. c. 2, gives an account of Æsop, and a large specimen of his fables, *quas Romulus quidam de Græco in Latinum transtulit, et ad filium suum Tyberinum dirigit*: they are all, as I remember, in the printed Romulus.——Soon after the invention of printing that larger collection of the fables of Æsop was made and published in Germany which has been mentioned in vol. iv. p. 143, n.; it is divided into six books, to which is prefixed a life of Æsop *e Græco Latina per Rimicium facta*. The three first are composed of the sixty elegiack fables of the metrical Æsopus, with a few trifling variations, and to each of them is subjoined a fable on the same subject in prose from Romulus; book iv. contains the remaining fables of Romulus in prose only. The fifth book has not more than one or two fables which had ever appeared before under the name of Æsop; the rest are taken from the *Gesta Romanorum*, the *Calilah u Damnah*, [See vol. iv. p. 138, n. *, p. 141, n. ‡,] and other obscurer authors. The sixth and last book contains seventeen fables with the following title, *Sequuntur fabule nove Esopi ex translatione Remicii*. There has been a great diversity of opinion among learned men concerning this *Remicius* or *Rimicius*, [See *Præf. Nilant*,] while some have confounded him with the fictitious Romulus, and others have considered him as the editor of this collection. I have no doubt that the person meant is that *Rinucius* who translated the life of Æsop by Planudes and ninety-six of his fables from the Greek into Latin, about the middle of the 15th century. [See *Fabric. Bibl. Med. Æt.* in v. *Rimicius*. In his translation of the epistles of Hippocrates, mſ. *Harl.* 3527, he is styled in one place *Verdensis*, and in another *Castilionensis*.] All the fables from Re-

Æsopicæ. I have ſeen an edition of them in 1503 by Wynkyn de Worde, in which they are entitled ſimply *Æsopi Fabulæ*: the ſubjects are for the moſt part plainly taken from Phædrus, but it may be doubted whether the author copied from the orig. work of Phædrus or from ſome verſion of it into Latin proſe. Several verſions of this kind are ſtill extant in mſ.; one of very conſiderable antiquity has been publiſhed by Nilant, *Lugd. Bat.* 1709, under the title of *Fabulæ Antiquæ*, together with another of a later date, which is pretended to have been made from the Greek by an emperour Romulus, for the uſe of his ſon Tiberinus. They all ſhew evident marks of being derived from one common origin, like what has been obſerved of the ſeveral Gr. collections of Æſopian fables in proſe; [*Diſſert. de Babrio*. Lond. 1776,] like them too they differ very much one from another in ſtyle, order of fables, and many little particulars; and, what is moſt material, each of them generally contains a few fables, either invented or ſtolen by its reſpective compiler, which are not to be found in the other collections, ſo that it is often impracticable to verify a quotation from Æſop in the writers of Chaucer's time, unleſs we happen to light upon the identical book of fables which the writer who quotes had before him.——

micius which compoſe this ſixth book, as well as the life of Æſop, which is profeſſedly taken from Rimicius, are to be found in this tranſlation by Rinucius. There is an edition of it printed at Milan about 1480, but it might very poſſibly have come into the hands of the German collector in mſ. ſome years ſooner, as the firſt tranſlations of Greek authors were eagerly ſought after and circulated through Europe at that time, when very few perſons were capable of reading the originals.

I have printed in the *Discourse, &c.* n. 29, a fable of The Cock and the Fox, from the Fr. Esope of Marie, which is not to be found in any other collection that I have seen, and which, I suppose, furnished Ch. with the subject of his Nonnes Preestes Tale. In the same Fr. Æsop, and in a Lat. ms. *Bibl. Reg.* 15 *A.* vii. there is a fable which I think might have given the hint for Prior's Ladle. A country fellow one day laid hold of a faery, (*un folet*, Fr.) who in order to be set at liberty gave him three wishes. The man goes home and gives two of them to his wife. Soon after, as they are dining upon a chine of mutton, the wife feels a longing for the marrow, and not being able to get at it, she wishes that her husband had an iron beak (*long com li witecoes*, Fr. long as the woodcock) to extract this marrow for her: an excrescence being immediately formed accordingly, the husband angrily wishes it off from his own face upon his wife's.——And here the story is unluckily defective in both copies; but it is easy to suppose that the third and last remaining wish was employed by the wife for her own relief.——A fable upon a similar idea, in Fr. verse, may be seen in ms. *Bodl.* 1687, the same, as I apprehend, with one in the king's library at Paris, [ms. n. 7989, fol. 189,] which is entitled *Les quatre souhaits Sainz Martin.* See *Fabliaux, &c.* t. iii. p. 311. The vanity of human wishes is there exposed with more pleasantry than in the story just cited, but, as it often happens, with much less decency.

Y-sowe, part. pa. 5653, sown.
Y-spreint, part. pa. 2171, sprinkled.
Y-sticked, part. pa. 1567, sticked, thrust.
Y-storven, part. pa. 2016, dead.

Y-take, part. pa. 3353, taken.
Y-teyed, part. pa. 459, tied.
Y-trefpafed, part. pa. M. 284, trefpaffed.
Y-vanifhed, part. pa. 6578.
Yvel, adj. Sax. bad, unfortunate, 4172, 4182.
Yvel, adv. Sax. ill, 1129, 3715.
Yvoire, n. Fr. ivory, *Du.* 946.
Y-wimpled, part pa. covered with a wimple, 472.
Y-wis, adv. Sax. certainly, 3277, 3705.
Y-wrake, pa. t. T. v. 1467, wreaked, revenged.
Y-wrie, part. pa. 2906, covered.

Z.

Zeuxis, pr. n. 11950, a Grecian painter.

Words and Phrases not understood.

Afere, R. 4073.
Agathon, pr. n. L. W. 526.
Blakeberied, 12340.
Broken harm, 9299.
Cankedort, T. ii. 1752.
Carrenare, *Du.* 1029.
Consite, C. D. 1238.
Cost, 1480.
Countour, 361.
Cuppes, to turnen c. 3926.
Cytherus, pr. n. F. iii. 137.
Douced, F. iii. 131.
Dulcarnon, T. iii. 933, 5.
Durense, C. D. 1199.
Eclympasteire, pr. n. *Du.* 167.
Farewell feldefare, R. 5510; T. iii. 863.
Fortenid crese, R. 4875.
Frape, T. iii. 411.
Gattothed, 470, 6185.
Gnoffe, 3188.
Hawebake, 4515.
Hermes Ballenus, pr. n. F. iii. 183.
Hugest and Collo, T. L. b. ii. p. 499.
Hyghen, F. iii. 1062.
Jack of Dover, 4345.
Kirked, R. 3137.
Limote, pr. n. F. iii. 184.
Louke, 4413.
Madrian, 13898.
Parodie, T. v. 1547.
Pavade, 3927.
Paysaunce, C. D. 1673.

X ij

Pell, F. iii. 220.
Popper, 3929.
Poudre marchant, 383.
Proserus, pr. n. F. iii. 138.
Radevore, L. W. 2341.
Raket, T. iv. 461.
Rewel bone, 13807.
Sered pokettes or *pottes*, 16270.
Span-newe, T. iii. 1671.
Squaimous, 3337.
Temen, F. iii. 654.
Tidife, 10962.
Trippe, 7329.
Viretote, 3768.
Vitremite, 14378.
Vounde stone, R. 7113.
Wades bote, 9298.
Whipul-tree, 2925.
Winder, *wintred*, R. 1018, 20.
Zansis, pr. n. T. iv. 414.
Zedeories, pr. n. T. L. b. i. p. 485, b.

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THE END.